THE ELKHORN MERCURY

VOLUME IX. ELKHORN, MANITOBA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1917. NUMBER 45

CLOSE CUT Prices

Thresher's Blankets	$3.25	Mattresses, Art Ticking	$6.50
Grey Wool Blankets	$7.50	Springs, Woven	3.50
Cortex Blankets	$4.00	" Steel Frame	5.50
White Wool Blankets	$7.00	1 Sofa	7.00
" " "	$6.00	1 Chest of Drawers	12.50
Quilts	$2.50	1 " " with Mirror	15.00
"	$3.50	1 Buffett	22.50
Flannelette Sheets, 12 x 4	$2.75	Door Mats	1.25
Beds, White Enamel	5.50	20 Ladie's Fall and Winter Coats	$7.50 to $25.00
" " "	7.00	20 Ladies' Serge Skirts Cut to	$3.75
" " " and Brass	11.00	12 only Serge Dresses at	$5.75
Mattresses	4.75		

SAVE MONEY by buying your GROCERIES at this Store on SATURDAY

CARSCADDEN BROS., Phone 60 P.O. Box 583 ELKHORN

REMEMBER---$1.50 from you will be appreciated!

Elkhorn Council

Council met in Council Room on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, the Mayor presiding and all councillors present.

A deputation consisting of Rev. Ledingham, and Messrs Allinson and Fielding attended for the purpose of protesting against the frequent closing of the C.P.R. on 3rd St., and also asking for a lamp on this street on the south side of the track, on account of the danger of the high side-walk. They were promised the careful consideration of the council.

Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted on motion of Webster—Carscadden.

Webster—Davey—That the clerk write the Railway Commisioners re crossing.

Carscadden—Crosby — That a grant of $50 be made to the Red Cross "Our Day" Fund.

By-law No. 106, being a by-law appointing H. M. Kersey Public Buildings Inspector, was given the necessary readings and passed on motion of Davey—Crosby.

By-law No. 107 being a by-law to amend by-law No. 100 was read and passed on motion of Carscadden—Davey.

Accounts amounting to $168-11 were passed by the Finance Committee and ordered paid, on motion of Crosby—Webster.

Carscadden—Davey — That we advertise for a Caretaker and Manager of the rink for season 1917-18.

The chairman of the Fire and Light committee was instructed to institute and carry out a campaign for a "Clean up" week similar to that held in the spring.

Council adjourned to meet at the call of the Mayor.

A. M. Frazer, Clerk.

WASTE NOT WANT NOT

This Ancient Truism is Very Applicable in War Time

Canadians Carelessly Waste Enough Food Annually to Feed Our Men Overseas ---The Facts are Impressive

It is impressive to learn that enough good food is wasted in Canada every day to feed every Canadian soldier who has gone over-seas to fight for us.

Through carelessness and inefficiency there is wasted in garbage every year throughout Canada, food to the value of $56,000,000 or about $7.00 per capita of the home population, according to the recent estimates of the Canadian Food Controller To this huge sum must be added a large though indeterminate, number of millions lost through poor storage, delay in transportation, and unhygienic surroundings. What the grand total would be there are no present means of discovering. The important points are that this waste is needless and preventable.

Wasting $7.00 worth of food per year means a daily waste of 1.92 cents per head. Without doubt, larger crops, better distribution, closer buying on the part of the housekeeper, more careful preparation and more thorough utilization of our foodstuffs, would not only correct this waste, but would appreciably reduce the actual cost of living very considerably. Let it be assumed that, by complete national organization and riged economy, the cost of living could be reduced by 5 cents per day for each individual. Roughly, then, counting in the elimination of garbage waste, we would have a saving of 7 cents per day, or $25.55 per capita annually. The national grand total saving would then amount to the astounding sum of $204,400,000; enough to feed an army of one million men for a year. These figures are appalling, but they are not beyond the range of achievement.

For the sake of clearness let us summarize the estimates given above:

Estimated annual cost of feeding Canada's overseas soldiers $50,000-000.

Estimated annual preventable waste in Canadian garbage, $56,000,000

Estimated annual saving possible by preventing garbage waste and further reducing the cost of living by 5 cents per head (total 7 cents per head), $204,400,000.

But there are other equally cogent illustrations of what economy in little things can accomplish. Suppose, for example, that one million families in Canada waste one slice of white bread per week. For convenience we shall consider that the one pound loaf divides into 14 slices of 1.14 oz. each. The sum is simple:

1 slice of bread (1-14 of loaf) weighs 1.14 oz. If 1,000,000 families waste one slice per week, the weekly total waste of bread is 1,-140,000 oz., or 71,250 one pound loaves, or enough for 3 1-3 divisions for one day, or one division (21,500 men) for three and one third days, or 10 meals to each man.

The annual national waste rising from the same source is impressive: annual total result of 1,000,000 families wasting 1 slice of bread per week, 3,705,000 one pound loaves; or 2,593,500 lbs. of flour, or 3,572,000 lbs. of wheat; or 59,-244 bushels of wheat.

The tremendous importance of waste prevention and food economy is clear. It is appropiate to touch briefly on a subject that, in these times of war, is equally vital—the possibilities of substituting other staples for wheat flour.

If, once a week, one million Canadian families use a one pound loaf of corn; or rye, bread instead a similar loaf of white, the weekly and yearly saving would be:

Substituting one pound loaf of corn or rye bread per week would save, 1,000,000 lbs of white bread; or

(Continued on local notes page)

I.O.D.E. Notes

An urgent appeal is made to the farmers of the surrounding district for a half, or a bushel of wheat.

The address of G. Sykes, and D. Frazer is still needed.

The regular semi-monthly Knitting Tea will be held the 3rd Wednesday, October 17th, at the home of Mrs. Robt. Watson. The hostesses will be the Misses Tupper, Strang and Watson.

A joint meeting of the I.O.D.E. Chapters of Manson, Kirkella, McAuley and Elkhorn, will be held here on Thursday, November 8th. All the Chapters will contribute to the program. All members are cordially invited to attend.

F. W. E. Fund

The following additional subscriptions have been received on behalf of the French Wounded Emergency Fund.

A. J. Watson	$10
T. G. Dixon	5
Mrs. T. Sheldrick	1
W. Norsworthy	1
Florence Rogers	1
W. L. Johnson	2
R. N. Scotney	5
H. B. Lund	2
Mrs. M. A. Gliddon	1
W. J. McFadzean	2
G. F. S. Allinson	2
Mrs. W. Barr	3
H. Townsend	1
C. M. Macdonald	1

Kirkella I.O.D.E. Notes

At the monthly meeting held on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, it was decided to ask the farmers around for one bushel of wheat. It was also decided to hold a Fowl Supper, and Dance, on Friday, Oct. 19th—supper at 6 o'clock, adults 50c., children half price. Dance 50c. The proceeds from the tea at this meeting were $1.60.

The hostesses at the next meeting on Oct. 31st, will be Mesdames Clarke and King.

A Great Hit

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal certainly made a popular hit when they issued their new war map of the European fighting area. It is said they are overwhelmed with orders. The map is not for sale at any price, but is given free to all who pay a year's subscription to that great paper. The price for the full year is $1.25, map included. It is wonderful value, and it is no wonder they are securing thousands of new readers. Renewals also, many months ahead, are being sent in order to get the map now. The map is very complete, and alone well worth the price asked for both paper and map.

THAT NEW SUIT

Will give you satisfaction if tailored by an expert from the best material at a reasonable price with fit guaranteed—CALL IN AND TALK IT OVER.

CLEANING AND PRESSING A SPECIALTY

FRED ACORN
Next Barber Shop. ELKHORN

A. W. PRIOR
Issuer of Marriage Licenses
WATCHMAKER
JEWELLER
and ENGRAVER

All Work PROMPTLY Attended to

Successor to R. SKINNER
Formerly with
H. BIRKS and D. R. DINGWALL

CANADA

Military Service Act, 1917

Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotism and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law in force must be.

Reinforcements under the Military Service Act immediately required

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available or in sight for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exceptions who were unmarried or widowers without children on 6th July, 1917, are at least twenty years of age, and were born on or since January 1st, 1883. Of this Class all those will be entitled to conditional exemption whose services in their present occupations, agricultural, industrial or other, are essential in the national interest, and whose business or domestic reponsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services be required. Conscientious scruples based upon a prohibition of combatant service by the articles of faith of the religious denomination to which men belong will also be respected. The men first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least disturbance of the economic and social life of the country.

Civil Tribunals to deal with exemptions

Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representative men who are familiar with local conditions in the communities in which they serve, who will generally have personal knowledge of the economic and family reasons which those whose cases come before them have had for not volunteering their services and who will be able sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the existing judiciary of the respective provinces will be provided to correct mistakes made by Local Tribunals, and a Central Appeal Tribunal for the whole of Canada, selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be constituted in order that identical principles may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirements both civil and military.

Proclamation will announce the day

A proclamation will issue calling out the bachelors and widowers referred to and fixing a day on or before which every man must report for service to the military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

How to apply for exemption

Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be transmitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way, but may be presented by the applicants in person to the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and appearance in person will therefore be likely to involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the men concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the instruction of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more then one place, to minimise the inconvenience to which men will be put in obtaining the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in each Province, who will be named in the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the sittings, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

How to report for service

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, like applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

Early report advantageous

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or join a battalion until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficiently late to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most, if not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus no advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage incurred by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

Facilities for immediate medical examination

Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will sit at every mobilization centre for the examination of men who report for service or who, subject to their right within the time limited to apply for exemption, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to allay any doubt as to their physical condition, or to know definitely and in advance whether there is a possibility of their services being required. Certificates of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption tribunals when they sit. Men found physically fit who have not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption on any of the prescribed grounds, including even their physical condition if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's conclusion.

Notice to join the colors

As reinforcements are required, notice to report to the nearest mobilization centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and passed as fit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the offender liable to punishment, but punishment for failure to report for military service, or to report subsequently for duty when called upon, will be imposed ordinarily by the civil magistrates; offenders, however, will remain liable for the performance of their military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable to military punishment in cases in which civil proceedings are not taken.

Watch for the Proclamation

Notice of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or for report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves or claimed exemption, men possibly concerned are warned to inform themselves with regard to the day fixed, since neglect may involve the loss by them of important privileges and rights.

CHAS. J. DOHERTY,
Minister of Justice.

Ottawa, September 11, 1917.

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Shell Explosions Cause Skin Diseases

Dermatology of War Differs From That of Peace, Says Medical Man

According to the Paris correspondent of the Medical Board, who, under date of July 20, writes on "Dermatology of the War," skin diseases vary greatly in war and peace. Exposure to the shock of explosions has been responsible also for cases of psoriasis, a disease characterized by an eruption of circumscribed rounded patches of a red color covered with adherent white scales. Here is part of his letter:

"The diseases of the campaigning soldier differ considerably in nature and frequency from those encountered in times of peace. In the dermatological clinics of the Paris hospitals before the war one would encounter as the most frequent form of dermatosis, eczema, scabies (itch) psoriasis, and tuberculous trouble under lupic or varicose forms. Today eczema, tuberculides and scabies are rare, being replaced in order of frequency by phthiriasis (parasites), eczema, and trichophytinous diseases (diseases affecting the hair), oftentimes marked by varied peculiarities.

"Tuberculides and tuberculosis of the skin are rare. This is not astonishing when one is acquainted with the rigorous care with which tuberculous subjects were eliminated by the medical examiners as the soldiers presented themselves for active service. The army life and exercise in the open air; the nourishment, good in quality and quantity, have constituted great obstacles to the development of the attenuated forms of tuberculosis of the skin.

Marvels of the Telephone

Listening to the Atlantic and Pacific Simultaneously

A remarkable demonstration of the telephone was recently made for the benefit of Lord Northcliffe and his party. A point of historical interest was the listening by the distinguished visitor to the roar of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans simultaneously. A telephone was connected to the transcontinental line reaching to San Francisco where the line had for the occasion been extended to a telephone transmitter on the shore of the Pacific at the Golden Gate. Another telephone was connected to a line extending to a transmitter on the shore of the Atlantic. Thus by placing his ear to one receiver and then to the other, Lord Northcliffe was able to hear first one ocean and then the other, and by placing a receiver to either ear he was able to hear both oceans simultaneously.

In Court

Judge (severely)—Aren't you ashamed to be seen here so often?

Boozy Bill—Why, bless yer honor, this place is quite respectable ter some places where I'm seen.

If

you never tasted Grape-Nuts FOOD you have missed one of the good things in life

W. N. U. 1176

"Terrorizing" Britain

Result of Zeppelin Raids Has Been to Increase Britain's Fighting Spirit

The totals of the casualties among women and children in the air raids in England to date are as follows:

Women killed 102; women wounded 360; children killed 94; children wounded 235.

Germany has expended enormous treasure in bringing about the murder of these people. First of all, there was the huge Zeppelin fleet, whose prime object was to bring Britain to her knees. That failing, large fleets of airplanes were diverted to the same purpose. And what has been the net result? So far from terrorizing Britain, it has but increased Britain's fighting spirit, while at the same time it has intensified the detestation of civilized mankind for a nation which considers the slaughter of innocent women and children by cowardly attacks in the dark as a "necessity" to military strategy.—Montreal Herald.

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC! LIFT OUT ANY CORN

pply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this ether compound and named it freezone. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezone, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezone is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezone, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

The Penalty of Carelessness

Terrible Forest Fires Originating From Trifling Causes

A man dropped a lighted match on the shore of Kalamalka Lake, British Columbia, on July 8th last. Within an hour a hot fire was racing through the underbrush. For three weeks after that there raged a series of forest fires, defying the organized efforts of hundreds of men.

At one time 26 fire fighters were ringed about with flames while their relatives, shut off from them and helpless to aid, awaited news in terrorized suspense. Only after severe suffering from exhaustion, thirst and hunger did the band of workers force their way through to safety.

That experience is a big price to pay for one person's foolish act in handling matches in a forest. The court fined the careless man $50 but that does not help the province to bear the enormous loss.

One lighted match dropped on one inch of inflammable ground expanded into fifteen miles of ruin.

In the Spruce Valley fire of British Columbia of the same month, eleven men lost their lives, most of them tortured to death as they struggled over the mountain tops. The fuse to that disaster was supplied by a small piece of lighted tobacco carelessly thrown on the grassy floor of a tent.

Ninety out of a hundred tragic holocausts could be avoided if every Canadian camper and fisherman kept vigilant watch on his own pair of hands, and every settler kept a tight rein on his clearing fires. It does not cost five cents or five minutes to put out a camp fire or a cigarette or a match, but it costs the people of Canada four or five million dollars a year to partially overtake the timber damage caused by runaway flames.

No Chance

Dingus—"By the way, Shadbolt, talking of those X-rays——"

Shadbolt (sheering off)—"No use, old boy. You'll make no x raise from me this time."

The Man Behind the Plow

Great Services Rendered in Time of National Crisis

That country gentleman have made mistakes in the past in their attitude towards their land is true enough, but during this time of crisis they have been in all respects great servants of the common good, those above military age serving all day long as recruiters, and the others serving in the ranks when they could not at once serve as officers. The yeomen of England, and landlords of the manors, have ever had in war the same tradition of public service; and for this reason in his History of Henry VII., Lord Bacon speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of the hereditary power that Henry gained for the state by establishing on the land "men of some substance, that might keep hinds and servants, and set the plough going on. This did wonderfully concern the might and mannerhood of the kingdom, to have farms as it were of a standard, sufficient to maintain an ably body out of penury, and did in effect amortise a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanry or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers or peasants." From this Tudor wisdom many a county family took its origin, and as Bacon puts it: "Thus did the king secretly sow Hydra's teeth; whereupon, according to the poet's fiction, should rise up armed men for the service of the kingdom."—Saturday Review.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicine par excellence for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in exectiveness.

Germans Get Ready for Commerce War

Great Dyemakers Consolidate For Battle to Regain Lost Trade

It is well known to American business men as well as to business men in all the allied countries, that in Germany, now hard pressed as the Fatherland is in its "ring of steel," the big men in commerce and industry are going steadily ahead with their plans and strategic combinations for the "war after the war," for the desperate struggle to reconquer Germany's lost position in the markets of the world, which will begin the day peace is signed. One of the most interesting and important industries, to Americans of which this is true is the German dyestuff industry, which before the war practically controlled the markets of the world, which saw its immense foreign trade (amounting to $214,000,000 a year) wiped out in a day by the war, but which immediately after the war will enter the field as a formidable competitor of the infant American dyestuff industry, not only abroad but here at home.

In a report made public by the U.S. bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, Consul William C. Teichmann tells in detail of the new organization of German dye manufacturers, with which they are already completing their plans, and through which they hope to regain their old-time supremacy as soon as peace gives them their opportunity. The report is an illuminating study of German organizing genius and business methods.

In the fall of 1915 the heads of the seven great German dye companies, the Hoechster Farbwerke, the Barische Anilin & Sodafabrik, Bayer of Leverkusen, Leopold Cassella & Co. of Frankfurt, the Aktiengesellschaft fuer Anilinfabrikation of Berlin and Treytow, the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim, and the Chemische Fabtik formals Weiler ter Meer, met in conference and formed an iron-bound agreement running for fifty years from Jan. 1, 1916, when it went formally into effect.

This agreement placed the foreign business of these seven great companies, with a joint capital of well over $30,000,000, in the hands of a pool. Each of the members were pledged to maintain uniform prices, wage scales and hours of labor, uniform standards of production, and, in fact, to work with the other members of the company. The agreement provided for the division of foreign business pro rata, and risks and profits likewise, profits being divided upon a scale agreed upon.

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

French Believe In Long War Ahead

Think the War Will Last for Another Two or Three Years

Dr. Charles A. Whitnew, who formerly lived in New York, but has for the last eight years been in Paris, has just returned. Asked about the probable length of the war he said:

"No one in France is sanguine about an early peace. The Russian debacle in the spring made that impossible, and the military and civil authorities are of the opinion that the war will go for another two or three years or more. The failure of the Russian army allowed the Germans to get into the grain fields, and their forces are now aiming toward Odessa.

"The Germans will be able, military experts of the allies assume, to withstand a further campaign through the winter and summer of 1917-18, and there is every prospect that the war will last a long time."

Italian canners are now utilizing the skins and seeds of tomatoes, the former for stock food and the latter for oil in its crude form for soap and illumination and when refined for table use.

"Silver Bullet" Very Effective

How to Strike the Hun a Severe Blow

It is not necessary to travel to Europe and enter the trenches in order to strike a blow against the enemy of civilization. Some very effective work can be done at home.

Of course, the most meritorious service is that done by the brave men who don the khaki and go into the trenches. They risk their lives and endure separation from all they hold dear. But this does not mean that fighting with the gun or bayonet is the only way to make the enemy reel backwards and finally collapse.

Money is a weapon of terrific force in modern war, much more powerful than it ever was in the past. This means that Germany is more vulnerable to the hammering of money, comparatively speaking, than to the hammering of steel shells. As Lloyd George said many months ago the "silver bullet" will finally win the war and it goes without saying that the more silver bullets there are to be discharged, the sooner the war will end.

Dominion of Canada war savings certificates are Canada's "silver bullets." Each one of them is aimed straight for the kaiser's heart.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Land for Veterans

In the British house of commons Major Hunt complained that the board of agriculture was not making proper provision for the land settlement of sailors and soldiers after the war. He emphasized that the facilities which Australia and Canada are providing would open land to the men from the United Kingdom besides those from the Dominions.

Mr. Winfrey, under-secretary for agriculture, said the board had already secured practically the whole of 8,000 acres which the act of 1915 empowered it to purchase for this purpose. It might be necessary to ask additional powers after the recess. He was of the opinion that the question of capital was not difficult; as many ex-soldiers had a small capital besides their pensions and were able to take up small holdings.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

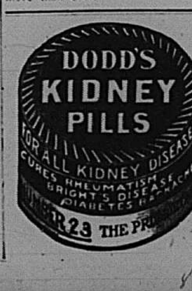
Says Hindenburg a Colossal Failure

Col. Repington, military critic of the London Times, reviewing the last year of the war, declares Hindenburg is a colossal failure incapable of devising any fresh strategy against the great allied powers, unable to take advantage of the gift of the Russian revolution which fortune offered him.

On the west front the German armies had not won a battle in three years but have always gone back.

Out of Place

"Sentimentality is out of place in business," said George W. Perkins in a Y.M.C.A. address in New York. "Business sentimentality always reminds me of the young bride who was asked by the customs official on her return from her wedding party: "Have you anything to declare?" "Nothing," she answered, with a blush, "except that I love George more than ever."



Poultry Disease Preventable

War Conditions Make It Imperative That Farmers Keep Chicks From Dying

At least fifty per cent. of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys and ten per cent. of the adult birds die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that could be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative that farmers and poultrymen, as far as possible, stop this enormous leak and in order to assist in this connection Dr. Wickware suggests that every breeder pay strict attention to the general conditions of his flock in order that any ailing birds may be immediately isolated. When anything unusual is noted in the fowl, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of disease is more often the cause of the poultry-keeper's failure than is the lack of practical knowledge. The extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out the cause cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poultryman.

When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl or in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of the infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a limewash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant).

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

War Is a Touchstone

War is a great touchstone of national strength. It is a test of the morale of the civilian population as well as that of the armed forces. One is necessary to the other. We cannot preserve our national morale unless we keep our heads. We are teaching our soldiers order and discipline; it is imperative that we maintain order and discipline in our civil life. We have a clear road before us. We cannot afford to be mislead by the tremulous tones of intellectual instability. It is of the most vital importance to protect the nation from the natural enemies of society. Any weakening of the safeguards of civil life is fraught with danger. Morale disintegration will inevitably be followed by national disintegration.—Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

American Whaling

Shown as an Excellent Example of Industrial Co-operation

The business principles of American whaling are often mentioned as an excellent example of industrial co-operation. A ship is stocked and equipped by the owners and the profits of the cruise are distributed in the ratio of two-thirds to the capital invested and one-third to labor. No member of the crew receives wages or a guaranty of any sort, but to each is allotted a certain share, termed the "lay," of the net results. In general, the captain's lay ranges from a fifteenth to an eighth, according to his whaling record. The mate and three lower officers, the four boatsteerers or harpooners, the cooper, steward, cook, carpenter, seamen and green hands receive proportionate shares and so down to the cabin boy, whose lay is in the neighborhood of one two-hundredth, called the "long lay." Thus the profit of each individual depends upon the success of the cruise. Ships have sometimes failed to pay for their fitting out; on the other hand, the Onward, of New Bedford, once returned with a catch worth at the prevailing prices, $395,000, of which the captain's lay was $40,000 and that of the least member of the crew about $2,000.

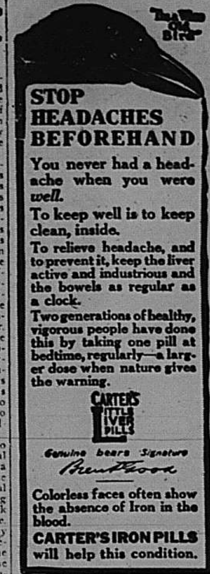
Full Weight of Hostility

China's declaration of war against Germany will not greatly affect the course of the war. It may incite the Berlin press to fresh expressions of contempt and abuse. But in the end Germany will be made to feel the full weight of the hostility it has aroused throughout the world by its mad policy of the past three years. If there are any far-seeing statesmen in Germany they must realize that when it enters upon the work of reconstruction after the war it will have no friends left anywhere, and its commerce with foreign countries will be in such a condition as to minimize it powers of recuperation.—New York World.

Not the Way He Wanted It

Jack—You promised me a kiss if our team won.

Betty—All right; but a first-class ball player like you wouldn't find any satisfaction in merely taking one. Stand off across the room and I'll throw you one.



Answers to Questions

The Educative Influence of the Every Day Newspaper

The editor of the American Magazine explains to his readers that the purpose of the magazine is to answer the questions that are in other men's heads—questions of how to get on in the world, how to keep the body machine running, how to face hard domestic problems, how to get comfort out of life. A fine conception of the purpose of any publication.

Reading it over, do you observe how the daily grist of news furnishes the raw material for answers to all these questions? The story of the man who makes a success and of the man who makes a failure, the admonitions of health departments, the account of domestic tragedies, the record of the strivings of multitudes for happiness—all these appear every day in the newspapers.

It is possible to read a newspaper blindly, of course, and find nothing in it but a bare chronicle. But the person who reads with an understanding mind will discover answers to the great questions that profoundly affect his future.—Kansas City Star.

Asthma Brings Misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you knew as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

We Must Hold On

It may be that disappointment still awaits us and that another winter must pass before we can see the fulfilment of our hope. We must be prepared for that delay and for this reason must check the torrent of expenditure which is daily swollen by reckless spending, and which is the gravest menace we have today. But whether it comes next month or next year, we must hold on till the victory is won and till there is no nation which has not repudiated the authority of force in the affairs of the world and come into the orbit of democracy.—London Daily News.

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief—Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio.—"For years I suffered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains.

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."—Mrs. W. C. Brown, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

CANADA'S PART IN GREAT WAR IS NOT YET FULLY UNDERSTOOD

IMMORTAL DEEDS OF HEROISM YET TO BE TOLD

Saving Calais in the Battle of Ypres and Capturing Vimy Ridge Are Two of the Outstanding Achievements Credited to Canadians in the History of the Great Conflict

Probably it will be news to many, as it was to me, how a Canadian division held the German army from Calais. The news then was so confused that until I got among people who preserved every detail I did not catch the import of the censored news printed at the time, writes W. G. Morgan in the Hutchison Sun-News.

It was at Ypres. A Canadian division was at the front, on the right of a division of French Turcos, black troops from Northern Africa, good fighters, but not always up to the white man's methods. It was the first time the Germans used the gas, whose poisonous fumes meant torture and then death. The Germans waited for the right wind and then sent the clouds of gas onto the Turcos. They did not understand it. As they felt the embraces of the suffocating and painful vapor they thought that demons or evil spirits were at work and they ran. They did not stop running for ten or twenty miles, in spite of the hard measures taken by their white allies to stop their rout.

Then the gas reached a part of the Canadians. If they had been veteran soldiers, they might have retreated, but they did not. The German forces broke around them where the Turcos had been, as soon as the gas was dissolved, but the Canadians stood firm. They faced both ways and held their place as artillery beat upon them with shrapnel and German infantry charged them with the bayonet. They held that broken line not for hours, but for two days, and there were not many left when the relief reserve reached their side.

But they had held the road to Calais, and if they had not done so the Germans would have captured that most important seaport only a few miles across the Channel from England.

When the Canadians advanced this spring and captured Vimy Ridge they did what the Germans thought was impossible. They had planned out the entire battle in advance. At 5:30 the barrage fire was centered on a certain spot. At 6 o'clock this barrage was lifted and the infantry charged. At 6:10 the barrage was renewed, the guns aimed over their own men and onto a further objective. At 6:30, forward the infantry another hundred yards. The schedule was made up in advance and the final objective was fixed to be captured at 2:30. At ten minutes before that time the advanced infantry telephoned back to the artillery that they were ready and to stop the cannon, and they reached the German trenches five minutes ahead of the time they had fixed.

That does not sound hard, but before they made the time table the aviators had photographed or described every trench and tree and rock, located every German cannon or machine gun, and the artillery knew the exact range of every wall or barbed wire, and how soon their fire could clear the way.

The infantry knew every object which would furnish cover to themselves, and just where the enemy would rise when the artillery stopped to let the charge proceed.

The battle of Vimy Ridge was one of the cleanest victories of the war, and it was fought by the Canadians. On account of the prefect preparation and the interlocking work of artillery and infantry, the losses were not as great as at the Somme, or as might have been expected.

War is a very complicated game in these days of science and knowledge. Artillery is effective at ten or twenty miles, when the only way the artillerymen can tell if they are hitting the mark is by telephone from the observation balloon. Ammunition is as great a problem as men. Food is as essential as bullets. Motor drivers are as necessary as riflemen.

For every man who stands in the trench or is ready to make a charge or meet one, there are four men behind the line making ammunition, shipping it and hauling it and food, drawing maps, taking care of the wounded, repairing uniforms and doing the necessary work preliminary to the actual fighting. In all of this work the ability of the engineer, the organizer, the executive and the inventor is as important as the readiness of the soldier. The immensity of such an army, which begins at the munitions plant in Canada and reaches to the trenches in Flanders, is almost beyond human comprehension.

The Sacrifice of the Poor

"Among the British poor," says Lord Northcliffe, "who never have enjoyed such wages in their lives before, there is not only no economy but as I can affirm from personal inspection and that of my reporters, great waste. There is nobody out of work in England; the combined members of many working households are earning as much as $75 or $100 a week. The spectacle may be seen in mining and munition districts of a diet more suited to the Plaza in peace time than to a British village in war time."

A Disgruntled Lot

"I've just been discharged," said the rifle gloomily.

"I'm going to strike," said the clock with decision.

"I'm working too much," groaned a keg of beer in the cellar.

"I'm tired too," said the wheel of the auto that was standing at the gate. The only thing that seemed to be enjoying itself was the garden hose that was playing on the lawn.

Submarine Losses

Estimating the Losses by the Average Tonnage of Each Vessel

The engineering supplement of the London Times has thrown a flood of light upon the losses of the British merchant marine through submarines. The writer has a case to make out for increased pressure on construction and it may be taken for granted that he does not understate his case.

His figures as to the total loss of tonnage by Great Britain, and as to what is vastly more important, the rate at which Great Britain is losing tonnage now, depend absolutely upon the average tonnage of each vessel sunk being 3,776 tons. How does he arrive at this average? He takes the number of vessels sunk in April and July and divides it into the gross tonnage lost in those months as stated by Lloyd George. This is too slight a basis for the establishment of any such average. Very serious error might creep in when the rule of proportion is used to establish totals over a period of six months on a year. Just for instance, Lloyd George's figures of tonnage are apparently for calendar months and the number of vessels is given by weeks. So soon as the process of multiplying an error begins, calculations are of little value as to totals even in the roundest of round figures.

By an odd coincidence on the same day as these calculations were published. The Telegram referred to the British present rate of loss as roughly two million tons a year. This figure was arrived at by taking a considerably lower tonnage than 3,776 tons per vessel sunk and excluding vessels under 1,600 tons in establishing that average and also excluding them from the average weekly loss in tonnage thus arrived at by fifty-two. Quite evidently the error here was bound to be enormous. In our estimate of the actual damage done the exclusion of vessels under 1,600 tons was reasonable. The real error lay in the estimated average tonnage of the other vessels.

A useful check upon the figures of the Times may be made in this way. Lloyd George's July loss multiplied by twelve gives a yearly rate of 3,840,000 tons. An average tonnage per boat of 3,776 tons multiplied by twenty boats per week multiplied by fifty-two, gives a yearly rate of 3,926,040 tons. As to one-half of the problem some gleam of accuracy seems to appear.

As to the other half of the problem, how construction is meeting the losses we know nothing, because a superior wisdom permits us to know nothing. We may rest in illusionary hopes or fall victims to ungrounded terrors exactly as our individual temperaments dispose us. In accurate knowledge we are not permitted to share.—Winnipeg Telegram.

The Elect of the Earth

What One American Paper Thinks of the Canadians

Kipling called Canada "Our Lady of the Snows," but the story which correspondents tell of her war record prove that when her pride, her loyalty and her affection are engaged, Canada is the Vesuvius of the nations. Every American should read the recital of the sacrifices and the heroism of the Canadians. Before the war certain brainless Americans talked of annexing Canada and of making it share in the benefits of a republican government. Until we can lift ourselves to the same level as this high-minded people the best thing that we could do would be to get ourselves annexed to Canada. We hope that the letters of our correspondent will cause our hearts to beat with admiration and will stimulate us to a generous emulation. For the next generation at least to be a Canadian will be equivalent to being one of the elect of the earth.—Editorial in Baltimore Sun.

Advice

An Irishman went into a public house the other day and called for a glass of beer. The service was not to Pat's satisfaction, so he quietly asked the publican how many barrels of beer he sold in a week.

"Ten," replied the publican.

"I think," replied Pat, "if yer stand me a pint I could put yez on a plan to sell eleven barrels a week."

"Agreed," said the landlord, handing him a pint. "How am I to do it?"

Pat, taking a big drink at his new pint, "Always fill your glasses."—Tit-Bits.

Danger Signals

An ingenious American has invented a device to prevent such motoring accidents as arise from over-speeding. He describes his contrivance as follows:

"While the car is running fifteen miles an hour a white bulb shows on the radiator, at twenty-five miles a green bulb appears, at forty a red bulb, and, when the driver begins to bat 'em around sixty per, a music-box under the seat begins to play 'Nearer My God, to Thee.'"—Tit-Bits.

Did you have the eight-hour system on the farm where you worked?"

"Yes; we worked eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon."—Boston Transcript.

Thomas A. Edison

The Wizard of Menlo Park and His Career

"Stuff! I tell you genius is hard work, stick-to-it-ive-ness and common sense!"

In this short and trite sentence Thomas A. Edison, the Wizard of Menlo Park, sums up his successful career. But this versatile and brilliant inventor should have added genius is indefatigable in research, experiment and discovery and exhibits intense concentration of mind and love of learning.

Thomas A. Edison was born at Milan, O., in 1847, but when he was seven years of age his family moved to Port Huron, Mich., where he passed his boyhood. Edison spent but three months in the public schools, but received a thorough schooling at his mother's knee. Before he reached the age of twelve he had read Gibbon's "Rome," Hume's "History of England," Sear's "History of the World" and the "Dictionary of the Sciences."

The most important of Edison's inventions is the electric incandescent lamp, which was publicly exhibited in 1880. The new lamp proved an immediate success.

Like Faraday, Edison was a newsboy; but, unlike Faraday, Edison never knew the pangs of hunger in his early youth. They came later, and they came in the great big city of New York.

When about ten years old Edison constructed his first laboratory in the cellar of his home in Port Huron, Mich., and began experimenting with a crude chemical outfit. To obtain funds with which to continue experiments on a larger scale young Edison obtained permission to peddle newspapers on the Grand Trunk railway.

The lure of the laboratory kept Edison's mind on experiments. As he had plenty of leisure time during the two daily runs, Edison arranged for quite an elaborate workshop in his quarters, which he equipped with an extraordinary array of apparatus.

This laboratory on wheels was the cause of a disaster which probably had more to do with the shaping of Edison's career than any other one thing. One day a violent lurch of the train knocked a stick of phosphorus from the shelf, which burst into flames. The timely arrival of the train crew with water saved the car from complete destruction, and the embryo inventor and his beloved laboratory were put off at the next stop.

Edison temporarily discontinued his research while he took up the study of telegraphy and after a short time became a brilliant operator. His fun loving and venturesome spirit kept him roving from state to state. He spent many arduous years in the middle west before he reached Boston. His skill as a telegrapher soon obtained for him a place in the New England city, where he began his long list of successful inventions.

Edison perfected his early stock printer and went to New York in 1868 to sell his invention. He met with financial reverses and soon was without funds and on the ragged edge of starvation.

Few changes in fortune are more sudden or more dramatic in any career than that which placed an ill-clad, half-starved youth in charge of Dr. Laws' manufacturing plant at a salary of $300 a month. Edison had undertaken to repair a ticker apparatus that distributed stock market news to subscribers. He studied the indicator thoroughly. He readily sensed where the trouble ought to be found and had the apparatus in working condition within two hours. On learning of the skill and ease with which Edison had handled the machine Dr. Laws offered him the responsible position.

In 1886 the laboratory at Orange was built, and then followed invention after invention until today the "Wizard of Menlo Park" stands unique among the men of the nineteenth century, who have adapted scientific discoveries to the use of man. His phonograph and motion picture inventions have more audiences in a week than all the theatres in America have for an entire year. His storage battery is most unique in design and of great commercial value.

Foreign governments and international expositions have showered honors on the modest man whose electrical inventions and discoveries have done so much to bring about the present advanced condition of the electrical industry.

Electric Eagle Flies in Bangkok

A few months ago the Prince of Siam came to New York on a trip around the world. It was the electric advertising signs on Broadway that produced the greatest impression upon his mind. The one that aroused his special interest was that of a liquor firm with a flying eagle. Before returning home he ordered a duplicate of the eagle without the advertising feature and had it forwarded to Bangkok, where it now adorns the public square. Every night at a certain hour the electric current is turned on, and the eagle's wings begin to beat the air in flight, and the crowd that has gathered expresses it pleasure at the sight by hearty applause.

Anglo-Saxon Co-Operation

The British empire and the United States have realized at last their essential identity of character and ideals with a clearness and a unanimity that make the extra emphasis of a political alliance superfluous. They are co-operating closely today. They will co-operate yet more closely in the future. For on their intimate association, more than on any other single factor, hangs the one valid hope of a durable and universal peace. And that is the supreme object which both countries have set themselves to attain.—London Daily Mail.

Didn't Like Men

Miss Oldgirl—"I don't care for men; in fact I have already said no to seven of them."

Miss Comely—"Indeed! What were they selling?"

Fleet Makes Short Trips

Kaiser's Sailors Told That America Is Preparing Against Japan

The German fleet according to an informant of the Associated Press, who recently had been at Wilhelmshaven, justifies its name of high sea fleet by running out from Wilhelmshaven with considerable regularity, sometimes two or three times a week. The fleet only makes short trips, however, and never goes very far out to sea.

The high sea fleet usually leaves Wilhelmshaven in the evening and is back by early dinner time between 11 o'clock and noon on the following day. On a few occasions it has remained out longer, but only because thick weather set in, making a passage through the German mine fields dangerous and forcing it to remain in the shelter of Heligoland until the weather cleared.

A greater part of the time the battleships and cruisers, comprising the battle fleet, are anchored in security behind mine fields and nets and a triple line of pickets protecting the entrance to the base. Once in March the fleet had a considerable period of enforced repose, when British mine layers, taking advantage of thick weather, sowed the coastal waters so full of mines that the German vessels were unable to leave the harbor.

The enlisted personnel of the fleet knew nothing of American preparations for active participation in the war. The men were told by their officers that America's declaration of war on Germany was only issued as a cover to preparations against Japan and that American troops would not be used in Europe.

The German losses in submarines, according to the informant, has been twenty to twenty-five boats, this figure apparently covering the losses since the start of the unrestricted submarine warfare campaign. Four additional boats are said to have been lost in the Mediterranean.

Germany now has almost 300 submarines, the newest boats being of the big sea-going type and armed with a six-inch gun. This armament appeared on boats commissioned in the middle of June, the earlier boats of this latest, or D.E.E. type, and the preceding C.E.E. type, being armed with a pair of 105 millimeter guns, approximately four-inch guns, fore and aft.

The 300 submarines, however, include a large number of the so-called canal boat type, built for passage through the Belgian canals to Zeebrugge, and which are of inferior armament and a smaller radius of action.

Frozen Poultry

Large Supply on Hand in Canada and Should Be Utilized

There is an article of diet of which there are large stocks in storage in Canada and for which there has been practically no demand. This commodity is frozen poultry.

This unusual situation this year has been caused through the shortage of ocean tonnage. A large part of the stocks on hand had been sold for export but could not be transported owing to the unavailability of refrigerated space.

Canadian consumers, in the past, have not taken kindly to frozen meats. This has been due, in part at least, to lack of suitable facilities for defrosting, which if not properly done, results in the meat being discolored and unattractive. The time has arrived, however, when it may be necessary for consumers to rely more and more upon frozen meat products. In times of scarcity every advantage should be taken of the facilities provided to carry over the surplus from one season to the shortage of another. Properly defrosted poultry, for instance, is equally as wholesome and nutritious as fresh-killed stock.

The public is invited, therefore, to ask for frozen poultry, of which there is a large supply consisting of chickens, broilers, ducks, geese and turkeys. The trade advise that many of these varieties can be obtained at prices considerably lower than those prevailing for fresh-killed stock at present available.

It is given as a suggestion that frozen poultry could be utilized economically as a substitute for beef and bacon on Tuesdays and Fridays. If special poultry or frozen meat days were arranged and individual retailers had prospects of handling a certain quantity, they could order accordingly and all arrangements be made for the necessary defrosting. As there is practically no other market for frozen poultry at the present time, it would appear to be of distinct advantage to this country, in assisting to conserve its food products of other sorts, that poultry meat be utilized, insofar as possible, in the way suggested.

The Wise Chinaman

Charles B. Towns, the anti-drug champion, spent some time in China several years ago with Samuel Morwin, the writer. In a Hong Kong shop window they noticed some Chinese house coats of particularly striking designs and stepped in to purchase one. Mr. Towns asked Mr. Morwin to do the bargining.

"Wantum coatee," said Mr. Morwin to the sleep-eyed Oriental who shuffled up with a grunt. He placed several of the coats before them.

"How muchee Melican monee?" inquired Mr. Morwin.

"It would aid me in transacting this sale," said the Chinaman, "if you would confine your language to your mother tongue. The coat is seven dollars."

Mr. Morwin took it.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Both Pretty and Scientific

"Prof. Wombat, what are you going to name your little girl?"

"I wanted to call her Radio Tellurum, but my wife objects to that. Still, I would like to give her a scientific name."

"You can give her a scientific name and one that will be pretty too. Why not call her Violet Ray?"

WAR MUST GO ON UNTIL PRUSSIA'S MILITARY POWER IS OVERTHROWN

IS A QUESTION OF KAISERISM OR DEMOCRACY

Emphatic Stand Taken by President Wilson in Reply to Peace Proposals of the Pope, is the Conclusion Reached by All the Allies, and is Ultimatum to the German People

Kaiserism blocks the road to peace. So long as the Hohenzollern holds autocratic sway in Germany the war must go on until the military power of Prussia is overthrown. This is the emphatic stand taken by President Wilson in reply to the peace proposals of the pope. It is the conclusion reached by all the Allies, for whom the president may be presumed on this occasion to speak. Kaiserism or Democracy? This is the ultimatum to the German people. Until they answer it to the satisfaction of the Allies the western front will continue to be the vital scene of the war. If Germany is to win peace through democracy the Hohenzollerns must go. They will not go until they are driven out. That is the only kind of logic which they understand. Judgment has been pronounced by the civilized world. German autocracy appealed to the sword; by the sword it must perish.

Not since the days of Gladstone's scathing diatribes against the unspeakable Turk has a ruling sovereign provoked such a stinging and unanswerable indictment as that contained in President Wilson's review of the conduct of the kaiser and his advisers in this war.

"We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting—without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German government, no man, no nation, could depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the central powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace."

This it is that constitutes the unpardonable crime of German rulers—their failure to keep their pledged word, and their appeal from international law to the untrammeled barbarism of anachy and murder. The attitude taken up by President Wilson, and endorsed by the Allies, is the only one that can be taken with safety to the world. The German government which made the war is a military hegemony. The kaiser and his bureaucratic advisers are still ruling Germany with the iron rod of autocracy. The discontent and unrest so prevalent throughout the country have not relaxed the stern discipline of the German army. The German front is still unbroken. Michaelis has succeeded to Hollweg as chancellor, but "the new presbyter is but old priest writ large." Michaelis, like Hollweg, is the mouthpiece of an emperor who is still the absolute ruler of Germany. The Hohenzollern regime and democracy are in the eyes of the Allies wholly irreconcilable. The object of the war being, in the words of the president, "to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of a great military establishment," the course of action is unmistakably clear. We are witnessing today the first stirrings of the democratic uprising in Germany. In the long run that impulse will best be helped and strengthened by the Allied armies in the field. To that end we must continue to devote the whole of our labor, our energy, and our capacity for military service, seeing that to bayonets rather than to diplomacy the Allied peoples now look to bring the German people into the comity of democratic nations.

If any doubt previously existed as to the uncertainty of the issue it has been dispelled by the entry into the war of the great American Republic, with her illimitable resources and her inflexible resolve to found international law on the broad foundations of a world of free democracies. Her breach with Germany was welcomed in British countries not only because of the military forces which the United States is able to throw into the scales, but chiefly for the assurance it gave that the sacrifices of Europe would not be in vain, and that the world would be finally delivered from the menace of militarism. To the United States participation in this war of freedom opens up an even nobler destiny than ever inspired her statesmen and soldiers in the struggles of days gone by.

"Restitution, reparation, guarantees." These remain as the guiding principles of future negotiations at the peace conference that must one day assemble to refashion the world. Germany will have a place at that conference when she pays the price of admission. President Wilson makes it clear that there is no place at that conference for the emissaries of military despotism. Mr. Lloyd George has told the people of Germany that when they choose to seek peace as a free people the Allies will meet them in a very different attitude from that in which they will meet their present rulers. President Wilson, voicing the Allies, comes back to the one condition precedent to the discussion of measures for the establishment of international right and justice. The first and paramount aim of the Allies is the complete destruction of the military power of kaiserism. That is an essential preliminary to peace negotiations. Peace on any other terms, as the British premier insists, would be an international disaster. Were this essential condition achieved by the German people themselves they would find that the Allies would meet them in no ungenerous spirit. If the German people fight this war to a finish behind the Junkers they will have to face a future in which the world will hold them in distrust, and in which their national development may be hampered by actual hostility.

In the meanwhile the Allies must face the facts of the situation. The road to world peace and democratic freedom is barred by the armies of the central powers. Not until these obstacles to enduring peace have been shattered shall the world reach the goal through the vale of tears and blood.—Toronto Globe.

Neutrals Must Go Hungry

United States Can Now Prevent Shipments From Reaching Enemy

The vigorous action of the United States in controlling the shipment of food supplies to neutrals who have been feeding Germany with their own products marks a definite change in this whole department of the war. So long as supplies originate in a neutral country and the intermediary is a neutral, it is quite impossible for a belligerent to prevent these supplies from finding their way directly or indirectly to another belligerent without blockading the neutrals as well as the belligerent power itself.

This was Great Britain's great difficulty in regard to supplies which originated in the United States. It presents no difficulty to the United States so far as supplies grown or manufactured within its own boundaries are concerned. In addition to this, nearly everything which is produced in North and South America comes into contact with the United States in some way through American ownership, or agency, or finance or transportation. The United States is able to exercise some control over rubber, copper, nickel, coffee, oil and other things originating outside itself in a way impossible before the declaration of war.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Favorite Hand Grenade

Trench Weapon of Allies no Bigger Than a Large Lemon

The Mills hand grenade is now the most approved weapon of the English bombers. It is a shell of cast iron, the size of a big lemon, and weighing one pound six ounces. The shell or case is divided into forty-eight little squares by serration. Each square becomes a separate missle when the grenade explodes. There is a striker in the top operated by a coil spring and held up by a lever and a shoulder on the case, fastening the lever at safety.

When the bomb is ready to throw he grasps the bomb in his right hand, holding the lever down, and pulls the safety pin out with his left hand. When he throws the grenade the lever flies away, the striking pin is driven down against the percussion cap, and the fuse is lighted. The fuse burns four seconds before it reaches the detonator. The detonator instantly explodes the charge of ammonal. Trained men throw high—so that the Germans won't have time to toss the bomb back before it explodes.

The favorite grenade of the Germans consists of a stick with a tin ful of T.N.T. on one end. A wire running through the handle is pulled at the moment of throwing to light the fuse.

Rifle grenades have a much greater range than hand grenades. The Hale rifle grenade goes two hundred yards when aimed at an angle of 45 degrees. The Newton rifle grenade is good for four hundred yards. The short stick Mills does ninety yards.

Cheese in the West

That Manitoba is losing anually a revenue of $537,500 by importing annually 60 or 70 car loads of cheese, which might just as well be produced in the province, was one of the interesting statements made by J. Villeneuve, inspector of cheese factories. Manitoba has shown that it could raise first class cheese and the demand for it was growing. He recommended strengthening of the dairy herds. He suggested that in every factory a separate vat should be maintained in which should be made the cheese from inferior milk. The farmers supplying it should be paid by separate check for it, and it should be explained that the payment was for the inferior milk. This would be an object lesson to the farmers that it paid to produce good milk.

A Mountain of Flesh

Very Stout Gentleman—But I tell you this road is private and you shall not pass except over my prostrate body.

Motorist—In that case I'll go back. My car isn't very good at mountain climbing.

The Hamburg Fremdenblatt says the "absurd American army is a bluff." Our cousins should not get downhearted over this, though. Three years ago our army was worse than "absurd," it was "contemptible."—Montreal Star.

Post—Think's he's the whole thing doesn't he?

Parker—Well, I'd hardly go as far as that, but he certainly considers himself a quorum.

"The Elkhorn Mercury"
A NEWSY HOME PAPER.

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50c. first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. Legal Advertising 12c. per line first insertion 8c per line each subsequent insertion. Local notice in ordinary reading type 10 cents. per line.

SUBSCRIPTION
1.50 per year in advance. $2.00 to the United States.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1917.

Correspondence

THE NEXT WAR LOAN

The Editor,
Elkhorn Mercury.
Dear Sir:

Will you please allow me space in your valuable paper to draw the attention of our farmers and others to the forthcoming war loan.

In a few weeks the Dominion Government will be asking the public to lend them their savings, giving them in return war bonds, bearing interest on the amount invested, of probably 6 p.c. As it is very unlikely that we shall be able to borrow much in the United States from now on, it is absolutely necessary that our own people who are able, should put every available dollar into this loan in order that the government may have funds wherewith to pay the necessary expenditure incidental to our share of the war.

Our brave men have earned undying glory in every battle they have been in, paying, in some cases, as we sadly know, with their lives, and in other cases, having their bodies maimed or their minds unbalanced.

We at home have many duties to perform as our part in the great war, one of which is to see that the necessary money is found.

As there is no better security offered than these bonds, I would urge every man, woman and child who has any money saved to buy bonds.

Remember that if we do not win the war our property and other seccrities, including money, will be worth very little; but if we do win, these bonds will be marketable at any time for cash should the owner for any reason need the money, or the banks will be glad to lend money on them. The bank managers will be able to give the necessary information, re purchasing, as soon as the issue is advertised.

Thanking you for the space,
I am, your's truly,
R. A. Knight.

AUCTION SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Auction Sales of School Lands in the Province of MANITOBA will be held at the places and on the dates hereunder mentioned, namely:—

Beausejour, Manitoba, Tuesday, October 9, 1917, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Teulon, Manitoba, Thursday, October 11, 1917, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Swan River, Manitoba, Tuesday, October 16, 1917, at ten o'clock, a.m.

Birtle, Manitoba, Friday, October 19, 1917, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections subject to a certain upset price in each case, and will be sold without regard to persons who may be in illegal occupation of the same, but such persons will be allowed until the 1st June 1918, to remove any improvements they may have on the land.

Where the land offered is under grazing permit, the Permit will remain in force until date of expiration on 1st April 1918, and the permittee will be allowed until the 1st June, 1918, in which to remove any fencing or other improvements he may have on the land.

The sales will only convey the surface rights and will be subject to the usual reservations in favour of the Crown.

Any person who was not, at the commencement of the present war, and who has not since continued to be a British subject, or a subject or citizen of a country which is an ally of His Majesty in the present war, or the subject of a neutral country, is prohibited from purchasing any of these lands under penalty of having the sales cancelled and the payments made thereon forfeited.

Companies controlled either directly or indirectly by a foreigner or foreigners or by a foreign corporation or corporations, are also prohibited from purchasing School Lands under the same penalty.

TERMS OF PAYMENT

One tenth in cash at time of sale, and balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, except in cases where the area of the land sold does not exceed forty acres, in which case the terms of payment shall be one-fifth in cash and the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Scrip or Warrants will not be accepted in payment.

Upon a parcel of land being knocked down the purchaser shall immediately deposit the sum of One Hundred Dollars with the Clerk of the sale, otherwise the parcel will at once be put up again. The balance of the cash instalment must in every case be paid before the close of the sale, failing which the deposit of one hundred dollars will be forfeited and the land withdrawn from sale.

To prevent delay purchasers should provide themselves with marked cheques on chartered banks of Canada made to their own order and payable at par at the point of sale or with bank notes of large denominations.

Cheques will not be taken in payment unless marked accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

Lists, giving full particulars of the lands to be offered, may be had on application to the Controller of School Lands, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont., to Frank A. Collins, Superintendent of School Lands, Winnipeg, Man., or to any Agent of Dominion Lands in the Province of Manitoba.

By order,
FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Controller.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 1917.

WHY THEY FAILED.

Both Were Caretakers, and One Should Have Been a Promoter.

In the American Magazine is an article entitled "Are You a Caretaker or a Promoter?" in which a writer describes how he and a friend went into partnership and failed miserably.

"As I look back on that day," he says, "I wonder that we did not see the end of our enterprise from the day of its beginning, for there could be only one possible end. To be sure, Calkins and I worked for the Universal company for years. We knew all its methods, all its trade secrets, all the possible pitfalls in the road of such an enterprise. We had kindred tastes and abilities; we were hard workers and simple livers; we were both ambitious and both singularly agreed in matters of business policy.

"We saw all these factors and counted them as great strength. The amazing thing is that we failed to see in them at the very outset a fatal weakness, for Calkins and I were too much agreed. Our tastes and abilities were altogether too similar. What Calkins could do well I could do equally well. The things he was afraid of I was afraid of too.

"At watching expenses and arranging for prompt deliveries we were both efficient beyond complaint. But neither of us had any taste or ability for jumping out into the field and dragging business in by the hair. I had never completely recovered from the setback to my confidence which my youthful breakup had administered. And, as for Calkins, he was completely lost the minute he got ten feet away from his own desk."

Infinitesimal Webs.

Mexico, the land of Montezuma, prickly pears, sand, volcanoes, earthquakes, wars, revolutions, intrigues, etc., has many subtropical wonders both in vegetable and animal life. Among these latter is a species of spider so minute that its legs cannot be seen without a glass. This little arachnida weaves a web so wonderfully minute that it takes 40 of them to equal a common hair in magnitude.

Near to Treason.

Misprision of treason is an expression rarely heard in this country, but it has a very definite meaning in the laws of the United States. It consists in concealing the treasonable acts of others and is classed as a crime not much less than treason itself. It may be committed by citizens of the country or aliens who enjoy the protection of American law.

The Best Way.

"There's one sure way of getting promoted."

"What is it?"

"To do your work so well that the firm can't afford to keep a man of your ability in an inconspicuous place."

Edging Close to the Truth.

A farmer who understood human nature said, "If you want your boy to stay at home don't bear too hard on the grindstone when he turns the crank."

Do not accustom yourself to consider debt only an inconvenience. You will find it a calamity.

OVER 65 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; $1.50 six months. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

VILLAGE OF ELKHORN

Caretaker and Manager Wanted for Rink

Applications for the position of Caretaker and Manager of the Elkhorn Rink for the season 1917—1918 will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, October 15th. Applicant to state salary required. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. M. FRAZER, Clerk.

GIRLS and BOYS WANTED

Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more Stenographers and Bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend SUCCESS COLLEGE. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

The SUCCESS
Business College Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills
A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

BUY
Binders
Mowers and Rakes
Cream Separators
Oils and Greases
from

D. T. Carradice - Phone 46

STOP TO READ AND THINK—

Competition is the life of trade. Farmers and Townspeople do realize that eliminating the retailer means abolishing a prosperous community and causes untold inconvenience and depreciation and puts a big damper on social and educational advantages.

Every town I know of is losing untold thousands annually because retailers do not (and in many cases cannot) get their advertising in the hands of the buying public.

Will Mail Order Houses kill our small towns? Read our local advertisements. Compare our values and you will shop with

THEN SHOP TO BUY AND SAVE

your motor car, with people who are your friends, who build up good towns and small cities within a few minutes run from your home.

One firm I know of sells over $60,000,000 yearly and 80 p.c. of the profits go to one man, and what does he give in taxes or do in any way to better social conditions in rural districts.

All we ask is a chance to compete on the big orders you are sending away, we guarantee everything we sell, and refund your money as freely as we take it.

14 years ago I started the only exclusive Men and Boy's Outfitting Shop in Western Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan and I believe my success has been due to advertising, backed by up-to-date merchandise of standard quality with no fear of competitors under our system of small profits and quick turn overs in a territory extending from Moosomin to Brandon and from Hamiota to Hartney and if we did not get this trade from the surrounding towns, the cities would. But most men who know would sooner go to a store and be fitted and that is why we selected the town of Virden, in the Municipality of Wallace, as a business site.

Mr. Editor and brother Merchants, I share with you in your troubles and take the bitter with the sweet, but it behoves us to get together and specialize, advertise and beat the city fellow to it

Tall Men, Slender Men, Short Men, Fat Men, Small Men and Older Boys; Men with tender feet, down in one shoulder, dip neck, long neck, longer in the arms, hard to fit, in Shoes, Suits, Overcoats, Shirts, Union Underwear, Hats and Caps are catered for in this Mammoth Stock a business of its own

SPECIAL
50 Tweed Suits, sizes 28 to 33 for boys that are well set up and need strong serviceable garments. Bloomer trousers and Norfolk coat $5

SPECIAL
43 Boys' Overcoats reg. prices $5 to $13.50, sizes 22 to 33, Raglan shoulders, or belted, strong, heavy tweed garments, all up-to-date patterns ..... 25 per cent. off

SPECIAL
150 pairs of Mens' one buckle Overshoes, ... $1.75
37 pairs Felt Shoes, flexible leather soles, good fitting, No. 1 quality $2.00

SPECIAL
27 prs. Shoes, "Old Gentlemen's Comfort" no toe-cap, broad heel, wide sole $3.00
30 doz. Penman's elastic ribbed Wool Underwear, per garment $1.00

THE BUSY CORNER — H. D. CROWE — VIRDEN, MANITOBA

We want you to hear

The New Edison

This wonderful new Edison invention is positively the only sound producing instrument which literally re-creates music—in other words which gives a result indistinguishable from the artist's voice or instrumental performance.

We welcome you to our store at any time to hear these wonderful Re-creations. It does not matter whether you are a prospective buyer or not, but it will be well worth your while to listen to this wonderful machine, if only for a few minutes.

J. MOONEY Druggist, Stationer and Optometrist, ELKHORN, Manitoba

Use Fish

Once in a while to help keep down the "high cost of living." Besides the change of diet is very beneficial

The choicest varieties on hand, also Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, Poultry

Shipments of Livestock about every two weeks—Dates will be announced in the local column.

GEORGE LIDSTER
Butcher and Livestock Dealer. Phone 3, Elkhorn

WHEN CALLING FOR YOUR MAIL
YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO PATRONIZE THE

West End Grocery & Fruit Store

RIGHT ON THE SAME TRAIL

We are right here for Business Prices Right--Quality Right

OUR MOTTO—NOTHING BUT THE BEST

If you have any Produce don't worry--Just Phone 37

W. H. TOTTLE
Phone No. 37, Elkhorn. Proprietor

Small Profit and Profit Often

—That's our motto. You know where to come now [next door to Vodden's Harness Shop] and all regular customers can obtain the FAMOUS CRESCENT PLOW SHARES at 10 per cent. below current prices. This means that those who get repairs, horse-shoeing, share sharpening and all general blacksmithing executed by us, can also get their NEW SHARES CHEAPER HERE THAN ELSEWHERE.

J. L. McFadden & Son, - Elkhorn, Man.

Local Notes

THURSDAY, OCT. 11th—The School Fair.

Mr. E. Niven was visiting in town yesterday.

Don't forget the Big Day at the School, Thursday next. Oct. 11th

Rev. T. Marshall, of Sturgeon Creek, assisted at Matins in St. Mark's on Sunday.

The H.E.S. will meet Saturday, Oct. 6, at 3 p.m. sharp, in the usual place.

Mr. A. E. Wilson who has been visiting at Vancouver, returned on Monday.

Mrs. J. McLeod, of Calgary, is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. F. S. Allinson.

Farmers, don't forget to leave a little wheat at either elevator for the H.E.S.

Monday next, October 8th, is Thanksgiving Day. All stores will be closed and a general holiday observed.

All compositions in connection with the Boys' and Girls' Club Fair must be handed in by Tuesday, October 9th.

Mr. J. Webster will give a talk on "How to Store Vegetables for Winter Use." at the Home Economic Meeting.

We are pleased to report that Mr. F. W. Chapple, of Arawana, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, is greatly improved.

The H. E. S. are asking the farmers to give them a little grain, just whatever can be spared, to help the Red Cross work along.

In French Wounded Emergency Fund subscription list, published two weeks ago, the name A. J. Wilson should have read A. J. Watson.

Mr. T. G. Dixon would be glad to receive information regarding his dog which has been missing for the past two weeks. It is of the terrier type.

Mr. J. H. Crawford, of Chater, who has been helping his brother William of this district at threshing for the past two weeks, returned on Friday.

The installation of an Albert Lea lighting system will greatly enhance the appearance of St. Mark's church It is expected that the plant will be in operation next Sunday even-

The Ford company is running a new series of ads. in our paper—read them and then ask for a practical demonstration. Mr. W. J. Phillips, the local dealer will oblige you.

The very enthusiastic services at Methodist & Presbyterian churches last Sunday marked up another red letter festival in Sunday School work which has become popularly designated "Rally Day."

Farmers are reminded that to successfully compete in next year's competition, they should disc or plow their summerfallow this fall. This will assure them 25 points extra when judging takes place.

Misses R. Tiniine and D. Axelson, of the Presbyterian S. S. and Misses H. Connolly, M. Carscadden, M. Blakeman and E. Mooney, of the Methodist S.S., are attending the "Older Girl's Conference which is being held in Winnipeg during the next three days.

Trinity Methodist church Anniversary takes place on Sunday, October 14th. Rev. J. B. Taylor, of Saskatoon will occupy the pulpit on this occasion. On Monday the 15th, the Ladies Aid will hold their Fowl Supper which will be followed by a program of music, etc.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the change in the C.P.R. Time Table, which came into effect on Oct. 1st. It will be found on the back page.

Mr. W. McFadzean, Blacksmith desires to notify all patrons that any woodwork required is still done for him by Mr. Vodden. Any repairs that need the aid of a Wheelwright can therefore be left at "Bill's" shop, next to Knight's Lumber Yard— They will receive prompt attention.

The Anniversary Services of the Presbyterian church will be held on Sunday, Oct. 28th. Rev. Peter Scott, B.A., of Virden will occupy the pulpit on this occasion. In connection with the Anniversary, the Ladies' Aid purpose giving a concert and supper, further particulars of this feature will be given later.

The newspaper is a directory no business man in any town should go without his name being mentioned somewhere in its columns, says an exchange. This applies to all kinds of business—general stores, dry goods, groceries, furniture dealers, manufacturing establishments, automobile dealers, mechanics, professional men, and in fact all classes of business men. A stranger picking up a newspaper should be able to tell just what business is represented in a town by looking at the businesses mentioned in the paper. This is the liest possible town advertiser. The man who does not advertise his business does an injustice to himself and his town. The man who insists on sharing the business that comes to town but refuses to advertise his business, is not a valuable addition to any town. The life of any town depends upon the live, wide-awake and liberal advertising men.—Souris Plaindealer.

Two Creeks L.A.

The usual fortnightly Ten Cent Tea' arranged by Two Creeks' Ladies' Aid, was held at the home of Mrs. Kirk on Wednesday, Sept. 26th, and proved a most interesting and successful gathering. Mrs. Kirk was an excellent hostess, and served a delicious tea. The next tea will be held at the home of Mrs. Louis Koester, on Wednesday afternoon, October 10th, at 3 o'clock.

Waste Not Want Not

(Continued from front page)

700,000 lbs. of flour; or 3,571 bbls of flour; or 16,070 bus. of wheat.

The yearly saving on the same scale would amount to 52,000,000 lbs. bread; or 36,400,000 lbs. flour or 185,712 bbls: flour; or 835,708 bus. of wheat.

What applies to the saving of wheat flour, is also, in greater or less degree, applicable to the saving of beef and bacon, the two other commodities that Canada must strive above all things to ship overseas. It is not to be doubted that habits of economy induced by watching carefully the consumption of flour, deef and bacon, will automatically bring about savings in all other foodstuffs. Thus the suggested saving of 7 cents per head seems not only attainable, but may lead to even greater economics.

Business Locals

FOR SALE—About 700 bushels of good oats—Apply at the Mercury Office.

WANTED—A competent girl for house work. Good wages and comfortable home. Apply to—
Mrs. H. F. Drake,
Phone 72—2.

TENDERS WANTED—for fall plowing and harrowing 100 acres on w. hf. sec. 5-12-27, known as the Naylor farm. House and stable accommodation. Apply to—
J. H. Miller, Agent.

In Any Walk

of life our Classified Want Ads. will help you.

If you want a position, you can reach the best employers.

If you want help you can get the most efficient.

Money to loan or money to borrow Want Ads. cover the entire field.

Announcement

Our place of business is small, therefore we are unable to make the full display of our goods that we would like to. However, we have, no doubt, your requirements, even if not displayed and we want to direct your attention to a few lines which are in demand at this time, with the request that you compare them with some of the Mail Order Houses.

Round mouth "D" handle Shovel	$1.10
Square mouth, ditto	$1.10
Manitoba Grain Scoops	$1.00
Four-tined Spading Forks	$1.50
Four tined Hay Forks	$1.40
Three-tined Feeder Forks	90c.
Derharkes Castor Oil and Ax-Greases 3 1 lb. tins	30c. Special
Beacon Short Globe Lanterns	90c and $1.00

We have a few Shot Shells left which we are offering at the following—

Black Powder	75c.
Dupont Smokeless	90c.
Nitro Club	$1.00

R. A. KNIGHT
Hargrave Phone 53 Elkhorn
W. T. CLARKE, Manager

OUR OILS, GREASES AND LACE LEATHERS ARE THE BEST AND PRICES ARE RIGHT

If you require extra room for your Grain, we have material in any quantity and grade

Exclusive Agent for Galt Coal

NOTICE

Beginning May 1st, the price of bread will be as follows—

12 Loaves	$1.00
6 "	50c
4 "	35c
3 Loaves or less per loaf	10c

CREAMERY BUTTER FRESH DAILY

Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Strawberries
Ice Cream and Cold Drinks. Lunches to Order.

CHAS. G. WEBSTER
The Bakery, ELKHORN, MAN.

Special Sale

100 Standard Spark Plugs, at 50c. each

A few Ford Stewart Speedometers, $11.00

30 x 3½ Tires, $16.00.

Columbia Hot-Shot Batteries and Dry Cells on hand. Flashlights. Oils and Greases of all kinds.

Residence Phone 97 ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE Office Phone 1

B. T. AXELSON Agent for: Chevrolet, Naxon, Dodge and Studebaker Cars **ELKHORN, MAN.**

..PROSPERITY..

I can help you to locate the best of land. Come in and look over the list of improved and unimproved farms —NOW

The watchword wherever farming is concerned The fellow who can afford to buy a farm may soon become prosperous.

Money to Loan on Farm and Town Property. Hail, Fire & Life Insurance

R. deW. Waller
Commissioner in B.R. Elkhorn.

MAID MARJORY

— BY —

L. G. MOBERLY

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"You aren't going to leave me alone with her nerves," Kezia's asked tremblingly.

"Certainly not," was the curt reply. "Your place not fit to take care of your mistress. Until the nurse comes, I will look after her myself."

Having despatched his man with the doctor, Dr. Thornton sat down by his unconscious patient. For the moment there was nothing he could do for her comfort; he could only watch her and await her return to consciousness, and having shaded the blazing light from her, he sat very quietly, his eyes fixed on her face. Outside the house the gale raged with redoubled fury, the wind shrieked and wailed about the house just as it had done on that night eight years ago when a woman had died in this very room; it tore howling over the downs one moment, and the next sobbed itself into silence; but Thornton's thoughts were very little occupied by the hurricane without, his speculations buried themselves with the woman by his side. What was the meaning of Leslie's strange words and strange behavior? For whom had she mistaken him? Who was this Raymond who could call such tenderness into her eyes, bring such a happy smile to her lips? These musings filled his brain, and he asked himself the same question over and over again. An odd, bitter thought crept through his heart. He had always thought that this icy cold woman would be unmanaging. That anything could ever melt her heart seemed impossible. But he had seen what a change had come over her when her eyes grew soft, her smile sweet; he knew how her voice could sound when it was no longer frigid and cold. But he could not flatter himself that any of the softening he had seen and heard had been due to his presence. She had not even been aware that he was with her. The tenderness in her eyes and in her voice had come there for another man, a man called Raymond—and a sudden hatred against the man called Raymond sprang into life in the doctor's soul.

The moments went slowly by. Save for Kezia's occasional movements in the kitchen, and the raging tempest that swept over the downs, the studio was very still, and Thornton was beginning to feel as though he had sat for hours listening to the howling wind and beating rain, when the unconscious woman beside him stirred and flung out her hands, and then her eyes opened.

"He said, 'I want my niece,'" she murmured, repeating her former phrase. "Where is she?" I don't know where she is. I told him I did not know where she was—and he—ah!—Raymond!" Her tones all at once rang with a note of ecstacy as her eyes turned again to the doctor. "I dreamt you had come back, and it is true. My dream is true, and you are here. Was it all a mistake about her—about May—have you come back to me? Are you still mine? Was it all a horrible nightmare? Have I got you still?" Her voice was girlish in its eagerness, her face was alight with love and joy. Thornton's heart ached with pity for her; he bent over her and took her hands into his strong clasp.

"Miss Farrant," he said, very firmly, very gently, "don't you know me?"

"Know you?" Her voice quivered, her hands clung to his. "Why, Raymond, of course I know you. Why do you ask such queer questions? Only it seemed so long without you, so very long, and I—there was ice round my heart. Now you have come back the ice has melted. The winter is over and past, the time of the singing birds has come."

"Heavens!" the word broke from Thornton's lips. "It is too pitiful. And she, when she looks like that, she is so sweet—so wonderful. If only——" His sentence ended, as Leslie's voice rambled on again, still with that ring of triumphant joy in its tones.

"I will make up to you now for all the weary time we have been apart, and you will help me, Raymond—help me back to life and warmth; the ice round my heart hurts me. I have been frozen. It is dreadful to be frozen all this time. I was like a woman frozen to death, but you will help me to come to life again. Somebody said you had a beautiful soul, and it was true. You will help me back to life. I shan't have a band of ice round my heart any more. Who said it?" Her voice rose in intense excitement, her eyes blazed, she moved restlessly again. "Who said you had a beautiful soul?" Guy stopped her, and took her hands into his firm, cool clasp.

"Miss Farrant, try to lie still," he said, very slowly, very distinctly. "Look at me, I am Dr. Thornton, and I want you to keep very quiet, and go to sleep. You are tired out, I want you to try and go to sleep."

"Go to sleep!" she echoed, with a laugh—such a laugh as he had never heard from her lips—a glad, girlish laugh, full of spontaneous joy. "How can I go to sleep when I am bubbling over with happiness? There is so much I must hear about you—you have such a lot to tell me. The time has been so long! But Cho did he say, 'I want my niece?' She can't be found now, she has gone. He will never find her. Never—never. But now that you have come, that does not matter, nothing matters any more now you are here."

She spoke with ever increasing excitement, her eyes burning like blue stars in her face. "I should like to dance and sing—just to dance and sing for sheer gladness of heart because you have come back to me, and I am so happy—so happy."

Alarmed by her vehemence, aware of the risks such excitement involved, Thornton tried again to calm her. But his words were spoken to deaf ears. Once more she laughed, a low, delicious laugh that thrilled along the listener's pulses; then she drew her hands from his and held up her arms with the gesture of a little tired child.

"Kiss me," she said, "kiss me, and I will go to sleep—I will be quite still. I will be good and go to sleep as you tell me, but kiss me, Raymond, so that I may know everything is all right. You are not tired of my kisses—when I love you so? Ah! I can't sleep, I can't sleep. I can't rest unless you kiss me yet." The tide of her excitement was rising higher and higher. His medical knowledge told Thornton that at all costs she must be quieted; every fibre in his being thrilled at the thought of complying with her urgent demand.

"She will never know," he thought, "when she is her normal self again she will have forgotten these delirious fancies; it is quite safe. She will never know, and at all costs she must be quieted, she must sleep."

"Raymond, oh, Raymond!" Her pleading voice struck into his train of thought, her uplifted arms touched his, and drew him nearer—still, yielding to her imperious demand, he laid his lips on hers, and kissed her—a long, lingering kiss.

CHAPTER V.

The New Maid

Meg sat a little forward in her seat in a third-class railway carriage, her hands folded in her lap, her eyes intently fixed upon the country through which the train was passing swiftly; fields, hills and woodlands steeped in the sunshine of May. Now and again in her childhood Dan had taken her for an afternoon to Epping or Richmond, and on one never to be forgotten occasion she and Mrs. Crump had spent a week at Margate. Excepting for these fleeting visits, she had never been away from Fewersbury Square, and had no knowledge of any place but London. The sight of the hawthorns draped in their snowy garments, of the meadows golden with buttercups, of the vivid green of trees and hedgerows, made her draw a breath of delight; her eyes shone with the joy of this new world unrolling itself before them, and a smile broke over her face. With the impulive eagerness of a child, she turned to share her delight with the only other occupant of the carriage, a man who had dashed into it at the last moment just as the train was beginning to move out of Waterloo. He did not hear the stamp of an ordinary third-class passenger, and only the fact of his late arrival at the station was responsible for his headlong entrance into the first carriage he saw, which chanced to be the one in which Meg sat alone; and he had scarcely noticed his sole companion until she turned and spoke to him, her face aglow with pleasure.

"Oh, it is so lovely!" she exclaimed, as though the words would not be held back, as though she must appeal to the only other human being within reach for sympathy in her delight; "I never thought the country could be like this! I've never seen it in May. It takes my breath away!"

(To Be Continued.)

A Saner Path

U.S. and Britain Join Hands to Set the World on a New Path

It is not democracy alone that is imperilled by Prussianism; it is civilization itself. What the reconquered portions of France are today, so any part of the world may be, unless the nations after the war can set some limit to the unscrupulous use of military power by Germany. America, while preparing to wage the present struggle with all her might, looks beyond it to the prospect of a happier dispensation in which all countries may find security. That certainly is an inspiration that enlists the full strength of British sentiment. Together the United States and the British empire can go a long way towards realising it; and the noblest outcome of their present close association ought to be, and will be, not merely the achievement of victory, but the hope of setting the world on a new and saner path.—London Daily Mail.

Hospital Was Spies' Den

A private hospital in the centre of Petrograd, which was raided by order of the military authorities, proved to be the headquarters of a German espionage organization. A patient entered on the record as being a peasant from Novgorod admitted that he was a German lieutenant. The directress of the hospital, who was supposed to be a Russian woman was found to be a German subject. Her assistant also gave a false name. A considerable number of the staff of the institution and several of the patients were arrested.

What are you raising in your war garden?

With my wife's pet dog, the neighbors' chickens and everybody's cats. I'm raising Cain. What else do you suppose a war garden is for?—Baltimore American.

Gertie—You ought to get something for that cold, Bertie.

Bertie—Well, how much will you give me?

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

First in the Field

Woman Warrior of Russia Set a Fine Example

The women warriors of the Battalion of Death are by no means the first Russian women who have joined the ranks of the combatants. Though at the beginning of the war the Russian military regulations forbade their enlistment, the rule was often honored in the breach. The pioneer of Apollonva Isoltsev, who was accepted as a volunteer in a regiment commanded by her father, and was awarded the Cross of St. George of the third-class for discovering a telephone which the enemy had hidden in a loft, and was using for the purpose of his intelligence department. That a workwoman had served in the field was discovered in the course of her defense to a suit brought against her for failure to pay the hire of her sewing machine. Asked what she had to say for herself, she replied: "Nothing, except it be that I am unable to pay, as I was wounded a short time ago fighting against the Austrians." The judge examined her papers, and found them in order; and the prosecutor was so moved by her story that he withdrew his summons. —Westminster Gazette.

A Serious Case

An Irishman employed in a large factory had taken a day off without permission and seemed likely to lose his job in consequence. When asked by his foreman the next day why he had not turned up the day before, he replied:

"How was it then, Pat, that I saw you pass the factory on your bicycle during the morning?" asked the foreman.

Pat was slightly taken aback, then recovering his presence of mind, he replied:

"Sure, sir, that must have been when I was going for the doctor."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The London Times Red Cross fund amounts to $35,069,470.

Dairy Conditions

Milk and Butter Supplies Decreasing While Population Is Increasing

The United States food administration has issued the following statement on dairy conditions:

Milk and butter supplies are decreasing in the United States, while our population is increasing. The dairy herds of Europe are diminishing rapidly because of the conditions created by war, and there is no probability of improvement in these conditions. The dairy problem in this country, therefore, is not only a war emergency problem, but one that will continue after the war.

The world's dairy supplies are decreasing rapidly for two important reasons. First, the dairy cattle of Europe are diminishing, for Europe is being driven to eat its cattle for meat; second, the diversion of labor to war has decreased the fodder supplies, and the shortage of shipping has limited the amount of imported fodder, and therefore the cattle which can be supported and the productivity of the individual cow have been reduced. Even our own dairy supplies are not keeping pace with our growth of population, for our per capita milk supply has fallen from 90 to 75 gallons annually in the past fifteen years. Yet, today we must ship increasing amounts of dairy products to our allies.

The dairy supplies of the allies in normal times came to a considerable degree from western Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland, but under German pressure these supplies are now partly diverted to Germany. The men under arms and the wounded must be supplied with condensed milk in large quantities. The net result of these conditions, despite rigorous reduction of consumption among the adults of the civil population in Europe, is that our Allies are still short of large quantities and again the burden of the replacement of this shortage must fall on North America.

The high price of fodder and meat in the United States during the past few months, induced by the pressing European demand, has set up dangerous currents in this country, especially in those regions dependent upon butter and the sale of milk to municipalities, having made it more profitable to sell the cattle for meat than to keep them and produce dairy products. Therefore, the dairy cattle are decreasing in those sections. The only sections in which dairy products have had a rise in price in appropriate proportion to the increase in cost of feeds are those producing condensed milk and cheese.

Our home milk and butter supplies are therefore decreasing while our population is increasing. This deficiency of dairy butter is shown by the sales of margarine, which show an increase of several million pounds per month over similar periods in 1915. Dairy butter, however, has qualities which render it vitally necessary for table use. Milk has no substitute, and should be not only intrinsically one of our cheapest animal foods, but is absolutely fundamental to the rearing of the children.

The dairy situation resolves itself into several phases: First, it is to be hoped that the abundant harvest will result in lower prices of food and diminish the impetus to sell the cattle for meat. Second, the industry needs encouragement so as to increase the dairy herd and thus our dairy supplies, for it is safe for all our own people and second of the allies. The people must realize the vital dependence of the well-being of their children, and thus of the nation upon the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. Third, we must save the wastes in milk and butter if we are to provide milk supplies to all, especially including the children of the crowded districts of our cities.

Didn't Lose It

Brown—You look as if you had the blues.

Robinson—So I have. I've lost my beautiful new silk umbrella.

Brown—Where did you leave it?

Robinson—I didn't leave it anywhere. The owner met me and took it away from me.

Pure Breds Lifted Mortgage

Ambition and Determination Play a Large Part in Farming

Burdened with a morigage that was hard to meet, would it pay to invest in pure-bred Shorthorns?

During a public sale of pure-bred Shorthorns, some years ago, Col. F. W. Woods paused, says the Breeders' Gazette, and looking over the audience, said:

"Isn't there some man here who has a mortgage on his farm? If so, I urge him to buy a few of these cattle, put them to work and forget about the mortgage. He can use as much of the returns from the cattle as he needs to meet the interest and when the mortgage comes due, four or five years hence, he can call a sale and sell enough of these cattle to pay the mortgage."

A young man on the seats called to the colonel, "I'll just go you one," and began buying Shorthorns. When his mortgage came due he made a sale at Omaha; and the returns were more than enough to pay off the mortgage and he had cattle left. Then he bought more land and assumed another mortgage and the cattle paid it. Then he repeated his experience and the actual profits which he has made from his shorthorn activities during the past twenty years would buy several banks with money to spare, says the Gazette.

The very fact that the young man had spirit enough to take Col. Woods at his word indicated a striking quality, and one which no doubt had much to do with his success. We scarcely imagine that "just any" farmer could duplicate the affair any more than "just any" merchant could become a merchant prince. There are two great essentials: A vision, and nerve to put it across. Ambition and determination play as large a part in farming as in any other walk of life.

Brazil has, for the period of the war, abolished all private wireless stations and plants.

The New CHEVROLET Series

The Product of Experience

Chevrolet "490 A" Roadster

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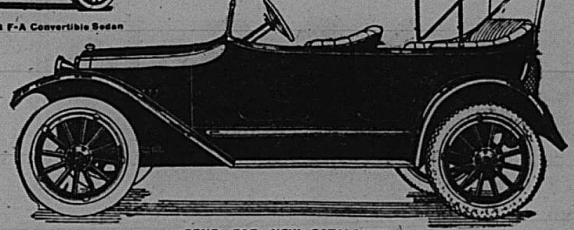

Power enough and to spare has made the Chevrolet Valve-in-head motor famous in all parts of Canada.

The phenomenal performance on Canadian highways has won for the Chevrolet FIRST PLACE in the minds of motorists who know motor car values.

So efficient have Chevrolet cars proven that our present production of the Chevrolet model "Four-Ninety A" of over 70 cars a day is inadequate to fill the demand.

Other larger models are being produced for men who want Chevrolet performance in a larger car.

A complete line of ten models includes a car for every class of buyer.

Get at the facts before buying your new car.

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CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY of CANADA, LIMITED
OSHAWA, ONTARIO
WESTERN PARTS AND SERVICE BRANCHES: REGINA AND CALGARY
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

Artificial TEETH

I make Artificial Teeth without the use of a plate; I can transform a badly shaped mouth into a pretty one; I can do the best work that expert dental science has evolved, and I can do it cheaper and more satisfactory than anybody I know.

Examination and Consultation Free.

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The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the

Otto Higel Piano Action

MONEY ORDERS

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order.

Open Canadian War Exhibit

Pictures of Dominion Soldiers in Action are Shown in London

Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., commanding the Canadian forces in the British Isles, opened recently at the Grafton galleries the second exhibition of Canadian official war photographs.

The exhibition consists, to a large extent, of pictures portraying the capture of Vimy Ridge by the Canadians on April 9, and one of them, taken on "No Man's Land," is said to be the largest photograph in the world. The different phases of the battle are vividly and grimly recorded in a succession of remarkable photographs, which were taken at great risk by the operator, who often had to seek cover. The other pictures show incidents connected with the operations of the Canadian forces, and these are also of an intensely interesting character.

Describing the large photograph, General Turner said that it was taken on Easter Monday, when four Canadian divisions went over the parapet in line, and it depicted the attack on Thelus Village, which was the second objective. It was taken in profile from the flank, and the clouds of smoke represented bursts of German shells above our men. In the distance is seen a tank at work, while in the foreground are a number of casualties. The photographs were taken by Capt. Ivor Castle.

Som-Mor Biscuit

Meets a War Demand

Most of us can give money—but soldiers need tins and we want to help. With but a day or two between oven and consumer, there is no need to buy biscuit in tins. SOM-MOR biscuit are packed in triple sealed, striped, cardboard cartons only, and reach you in the freshest condition. Give the soldiers tins and buy your biscuits in cartons. It's no sacrifice for you, and IT WILL help the boys. Ask for

Royal Arrowroot

in cartons, too.

North-West Biscuit Company, Limited, EDMONTON, Alta.

Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. 22

Silent About U-Boats

Tells What Happens to the German Submarines

The British admiralty, in agreement with the naval authorities of the other Allies, has decided not to publish statements as to the number of submarines destroyed from month to month. It has been explained that it is impossible to tell with absolute certainty when a submersible vessel is sunk or only injured. Many ingenious methods are employed in fighting these twentieth century pirates, and in some cases they are of such a charcter that it is impossible to determine definitely whether in this case or that the enemy ship is destroyed. The officers and men serving at sea in the patrol vessels, which number nearly 3,000, have their own opinion as to the number of submarines which have been put down, but they are often unable to produce conclusive evidence. The British naval authorities, moreover, have come to the conclusion that there is nothing which the Germans would like to know more than the fate of submarines which fail to return.

As an illustration (writes Archibald Hurd, in Cassier's Magazine), ten of these vessels are sent to sea, and only a proportion of them turn up again. In the first place it does not know what merchant ships the lost submarines may have destroyed before their careers were ended. It is therefore, impossible to prepare complete statistics to satisfy the German poplation consumed with "holy hatred" and confiding the last desperate hope of victory. In the second place, the German staff directing operations are not aware by what precise method the submarines were destroyed or captured. It would be an immense aid to them if they possessed this information. They could warn other commanders of the best defensive means to be adopted in future.

Complete mystery enshrouds the fate of the officers and men of the craft which fail to return, and the German admiralty can give relatives and friends no consoling knowledge of what has happened. The Germans are well aware that of all deaths that in a submarine may prove the most horrible. The vessel may have its planes or horizontal rudders carried away, in which case it may be in great peril of destruction. Or, again, a small hole may be made in the thin plating through which water will slowly penetrate the interior, the officers and men watching the slow-moving fate overtaking them. In other cases, explosions may occur, either owing to some internal cause or because the submarine while still submerged is hit by a bomb dropped by an airplane or patrol ship. In any event, the German naval staff at headquarters are left in ignorance, and it is certain that the silence must react on their mentality as they settle down to draft fresh orders for vessels to put to sea. The ominous absence of news must react on the nerves of other submarine crews and it is stated that in order to conceal the losses incurred from the submarine service, and thus preserve the morale, submarines which put out from one port are instructed to return to some other port; "a general post," is always in progress, so as to conceal the truth even from the crews of the underwater craft.

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

James W. Gerard's Views

Says U. S. in the War Until Prussian Autocracy Is Wiped Out

Few men who discuss the great war was listened to more respectfully than is James W. Gerard, formerly American ambassador to Germany. At Minneapolis, the other day, he made the following statements:

"It is a peculiar thing for any man connected with labor to have sympathy for Germany in this war. Labor is worse treated there than in any other place in the world.

"These people (pro-Germans) came to this country for some reason; they have prospered here, and how poor a return some of them are making for our hospitality.

"No German private ever becomes an officer; control of the army is absolutely in the hands of the Prussian ruling class.

"Germany is advancing industrially but politically she is back in the middle ages.

"Where would Carl Schurz and General Sigel be if they were alive today? Would they be addressing meetings in New Ulm?

"The time has come when every one in this country has to decide whether he is an American or a traitor.

"Germany wanted war with us, or else thought we had fallen so low that there was no blow in the face we would not receive.

"We were not only forced into this war, but we are prudently in it. 'I will stand no nonsense from America after this war,' the kaiser told me. 'America had better look out.' That means you.

"The hatred of Germany, for Americans is only exceeded by her hatred of the German-Americans.

"No traitorous, disgruntled, bribed minority shall hamper this country in prosecution of this war.

"We are in this war to a finish. Until the Prussian autocracy is wiped out, nothing you value, your money, your life or your honor, will be of any use to you—not if that autocracy is allowed to live."

Do you always let your wife have her own way?

Yes, and mine, too.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c. quickly cured by

EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Napanee, Ont.

(Free Sample on Request)

Potatoes Grown in Britain

Potatoes Sell For What the Land Is Worth

An energetic campaign of potato growing was undertaken by the county council of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in England, early this year. The primary object of the campaign was to increase the allotments and small holdings and to help the worker to grow his own vegetables. The potato crop in England for 1916 was not so good as the average for the last 10 years, but still it was not very bad. The official estimate for the year 1915, taking all the counties together, was 6.18 tons per acre, the average for the last 10 years 6.24 tons, and for 1916, 5.93 tons. The warm limestone and loam potato yielding districts of the country shows a wide difference in fertility; here four tons and there 11 or 12 tons to the acre.

Thousands of acres of the 1916 potato crop became as valuable as the land that bore them. In the Fens of Lincolnshire, 18 acres of potatoes realized 1,000 pounds, which was more than the land itself would bring in the market. In South Lincolnshire a considerable quantity of potatoes was sold "green" at from 80 pounds to 100 pounds per acre. Lincolnshire was, in fact, the best producing country. Lancashire and Cheshire were very satisfactory, Notts was not nearly so good.

FREQUENT HEADACHES

People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anaemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headaches, together with disturbance of the digestive organs.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin and your efforts should be directed toward building up your blood. A fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by these pills will remove the headache.

More disturbances to the health are caused by their blood than most people have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may be troubled with insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of any of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as the blood is restored to its normal condition every symptom of the trouble will disappear. There are more people who owe their present state of good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than to any other medicine, and most of them do not hesitate to say so.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Children Starving

Pitiable Plight of Little Ones in Syria and Palestine

More than 50,000 children under 12 years of age, all dependent on outside relief for necessities of life, are in Lebanon, and an additional 25,000 orphans are in Syria, not including Palestine, according to reports of missionaries who recently arrived in New York. They said it was extremely doubtful whether many of these children could survive the coming winter if relief does not reach them in a more substantial form than heretofore.

In many instances, the missionaries say, little children scarcely old enough to feed themselves, were found by relief workers living absolutely alone, begging for enough food to keep them alive, and failing in that, subsisting on grass. The majority of these were girls, who had survived due to greater powers of resistance or to having been fed by their brothers who starved.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Americans Advised To Make Kraut

German Methods Must Be Used to Save Surplus of Bumper Crop

Uncle Sam has been forced to employ pro-German methods to save America's cabbage crop. The emergency bureau of the department of agriculture reported that tremendous rains have given us a whopper cabbage crop and that unless thousands of heads of it are at once turned into sauerkraut it will be lost.

Despite that fact that we're at war with Germany, sauerkraut is so popular in this country that the price has taken a big jump. It is an easy and exceedingly profitable way to handle surplus cabbage. Last year a million dollars worth of cabbage went the sauerkraut route.

The Prophet Is Vague

The annual prophet, our friend, Moore, is, as usual, well ahead of time with his predictions for 1918. He is, however, unusually timid and uncertain. He is rather vague on that word "Peace," which, not till August 1918, will appear with his wings stretched out with the benignant message for the future. March is allied to this month in movements of great prosperity, but in what direction and from whence or to whither old Moore is silent.

The "Obstinate Nation"

What Britain Has Done to Save the Liberties of Europe

What saved the liberties of Europe at this juncture—Mr. Gerard makes no secret of it—was the sudden entry of England into the war. For three years the "obstinate nation" (the kaiser's words to Mr. Gerard) has kept up the war. For three years its fleet has cleared the seas of German shipping. During three years it has built up vast armies, financed half of Europe, and instead of sending half a dozen divisions to assist France, has put into the field some millions of trained soldiers. British troops fought with the Japanese at Kaio Chau. British troops pressed from the Persian Gulf into Bagdad, driving the Turks before them. British troops flung the Turks back from the Suez Canal, and advanced to the walls of Jerusalem. British troops kept the Turks busy, in the Gallipoli, during critical months, and landed at Saloniki to help to hold up the Bulgarian attack. And yet the bargain with the Dual Alliance was the British fleet to aid the armies of France and Russia, and only a few divisions to reinforce the French across the channel. No man living knows the story of the German conspiracy, and how it miscarried, more completely than Mr. Gerard. And the story of that conspiracy, as he is telling it to the world today, is something that should be known by the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Conditions in Foe Munition Factories Bad

Swedish Workmen Had to Escape Slavery by Stealth

A Swede has just returned from six weeks' work in a German munition factory at Torgan with a most distressing tale of the conditions of the workers there including some French, Belgian and Russian prisoners forced to labor in the shops.

The Swede was lured into Germany by a German named Biltzing, who had been recruiting labor in Sweden and Denmark for German munition factories.

Biltzing promised the Swede ten marks a day, with only two marks deducted for board and room and railroad fare. He accepted and on the two-days trip to Torgan, his entire food was two sandwiches.

The meals and lodgings were unbearable, the Swede said. For breakfast they had two thin slices of bread and imitation coffee. Mid-day dinner consisted of sauerkraut and potatoes and at supper they had only sauerkraut, which was mostly water. At tea-time in the afternoon they had in addition two more slices of bread without coffee. Their lodging was in the pit of an unused theatre, where thrity-two workmen were barracked in bunks three tiers high.

The railroad fare was deducted from his first week's wages and he was told it would not be refunded or the return ticket paid for unless he worked three months. He was forced to work on Sundays and was treated as brutally as the war prisoners.

After six weeks the Swede and two others pawned their spare clothes, escaped by stealth and made their way back to Sweden, where they are warning their fellow workers to accept no German labor offers.

Oil for Toothache.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unwelcome a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

An Inch of Rain

It Means That Over 113 Tons of Water Per Acre Has Fallen

You have often seen the statement that one rainfall during the past week has been so many inches. Do you have an adequate idea of what this means? Few people have, remarks London Tit-Bits.

You read in the weather bulletins that two or three inches of rain sometimes fall in a day, but these figures really convey very little information and give no idea at all of the prodigality of nature.

An acre contains 6,272,640 square inches of surface, and an inch of rain means, therefore, the same number of cubic inches of water. A gallon contains 27,727 cub inches of water, and an inch of rainfall means 22,622 gallons to the acre, and as a gallon of water weighs ten pounds, the rainfall on an acre is 226,220 pounds. Counting 2,000 pounds to the ton, an inch of rain means over 113 tons per acre.

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

A War Time Thought

People will put up with all sorts of things, and indeed with anything, if they think that it cannot be helped and that everybody has to fare alike. But to put up with discomforts and hardships while others, with no more and perhaps less claim to consideration, suffer nothing at all is intolerable to poor human nature. And there is an irresistible tendency to attribute such inequalities to some dark secret, and corrupt influence exercised by the fortunate.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort

FOR YOUR EYES

Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

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THE OLD RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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COWAN'S Filbert Nut Bar

Fresh plump filberts scattered generously throughout the finest and smoothest milk chocolate manufactured.

Sold everywhere. Made in Canada.

A-15

Our Matchless Allies

Protection of Bird Life of the Greatest Benefit to the Farmer

Whether or not one joins the new army of food producers, the planters and growers and tenders of the crops may depend upon circumstances; there should be no longer any indecision of laggardliness about one's joining the ranks of bird protectors. The greatest and most dangerous enemies of the farmer are the insect hordes. Without the aid which the birds render him his efforts to produce food for the world would be well-nigh futile. His crops would fail and millions of human lives would quickly end by starvation.

Man himself cannot control his insect foes. Millions of dollars annually are lost outright in the toll levied by the hungry hosts, and millions more are expended in feebly combating the persistent pests.

"The birds," says Dr. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist of Canada, "are the most powerful insecticides we have." "The great hunter of insects, our great auxiliary," says M. Perrier of the Institute of France, "is the bird." "The farmer has only lately learned to appreciate the full value of birds as knowledge of their food habits has resulted in a higher estimate of their utility on the farm, and demonstrated more clearly than ever the necessity of active measures to insure their protection," says T. S. Palmer of the United States Biological Survey.

Become a bird protector! Let no harm come to the insect-eating birds and you will be doing a signal service for all mankind.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,

VILANDIE FRERES.

The Value of the Cables

Difficult to Estimate Value of Cable Service During War Time

The unbroken cable communications between the allies in all the continents is so taken for granted that the question of what would have happened without the cable service is hardly considered. Is it realized that but for the cables Australia might not have heard of the war until the middle of September, 1914? And that, again, but for the cables, the government in London might not have known the attitude of the Dominions towards events in Europe. The public knows something of what happened at the cable stations at Cocos Island and Fanning Island at the time when the German squadron was cruising in the Indian and Pacific oceans. But the half has not been told them of the great part which the deep-sea cables have played in the war. Those who feel curious on the subject should get hold of Zodiac, the paper which the cable companies issue for the benefit of their cablemen doing duty at the four corners of the world.—Christian Science Monitor.

Minimize The Fire Peril By Using

EDDY'S

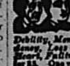
Chemically Self-Extinguishing

"Silent 500s"

The Matches With "No Afterglow"

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these matches, every stick of which has been treated with a chemical solution which positively ensures the match becoming dead wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words "Chemically self-extinguishing" on the box.



Wood's Phosphodine. *The Great English Remedy.* Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

A Wealthy Private

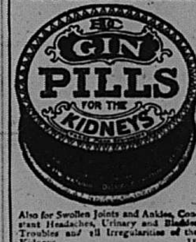
The richest "ranker" (private soldier) of the war is Tropper Marshall Field, grandson of the founder of the vast Field fortunes, who recently enlisted in the 1st Illinois Cavalry.

On account of the peculiar conditions of his grandfather's will, the fortune has to accumulate until the beneficiaries reach the age of twenty-five when each takes a proportionate life interest. It was willed, too, that the whole capital should be kept intact for forty years. Thus Marshall Field will be fifty when he comes into possession of his inheritance, and will probably find himself worth $200,000,000.—Chicago News.

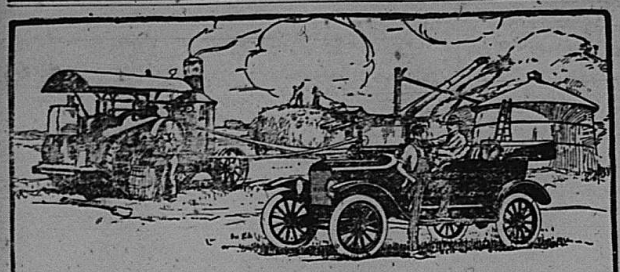
Mrs. Bubbubs—Wouldn't it be fine to be able to do exactly as we please?

Mrs. Subbubs—Yes, indeed. I wonder how it feels to be a cook.—Judge.

For Pain in the Back



Also for Swollen Joints and Ankles, Constant Headaches, Urinary and Bladder Troubles and all Irregularities of the Kidneys. 131



The Best Farm or Ranch Car

YOU would replace your "general utility" team with a powerful, sturdy, Ford car at once, we believe, if you but figured the matter out carefully.

The Ford is especially suited to western conditions and your needs. It is equal to rough roads, big loads and long distances. These are the very tests to which you will put your car.

A Ford will run your errands for repairs, grease, mail and countless other necessities quickly and cheaply. It will save you weeks of time and money. It will be one of your best investments. It will make prairie life more enjoyable. You need a car and need it badly. The Ford is the utility car for the Western Farmer.

Ford — THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout	$475
Touring	$495
Coupelet	$695
Sedan	$890

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

W. J. PHILLIPS, Dealer - - - ELKHORN

THIRD ANNUAL

Boys' and Girls' School Fair

AT THE

Elkhorn Public School

ON

Thursday, October 11th

PROGRAM

Exhibition of Club and School Work

Which will include entries from Schools in the district

Atheletic Sports — Spelling Bee and Addresses

A 15c. Tea will beserved during the afternoon

ALL ENTRIES MUST be in AT OR BEFORE 11a.m. on DAY of FAIR

Teachers and Trustees of the adjoining Rural School Districts are urged to share in the activities of the day. Parents can add greatly to its success by attending and showing their interest in the school life of the pupils.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

MOST cities don't care to reply to the challenge of big manufactories, "Watch our smoke."

It is easy to reach the man higher up if the arm is long enough and the pull is strong enough.

Many of us would do very wonderful things if some one else hadn't beaten us to them.

Having trouble with the stove-pipe is one of our standard indoor sports.

The greater the diplomat the more nearly is the diplomacy concealed.

You can get next to anything you desire with the tact to approach and the guarantee to duck at the proper moment.

Being satisfied with what we have doesn't hasten the bowling toward us of more desirable things.

The girl that knows how to make a good pie out of the choice assortment of nothings in the pantry may be rated as a good cook.

When you can't tell a success from a failure the example that you are contemplating must be in the mercantile business.

Humoring the Ego.

Did you ever chance to notice
When a fellow drives a nail,
Writes a book or paints a picture,
Breaks a horse or trims a sail,
Speaks a piece or carves a turkey,
On the platform does a dance,
How much better you could do it
If you only had a chance?

It is rather quite annoying
To observe the clumsy way
That the other fellow does it
While he calmly draws his pay.
If you on the job were working,
Holding for awhile his place,
You would do it so much better
He would have to hide his face.

It is easy, oh, so easy
To observe the class and kind
Of results you see around you
And improve them in your mind!
It's a cinch to be a critic,
In the work to find a flaw,
When you do not hold the hammer
Or the pencil or the saw.

But in telling how the others
Should make smooth each cranky kink
And turn out a better product
Did you ever stop to think
That your comrades and your neighbors
Might feel very free to say
They could do the work you're doing
In a much less bungling way?

Ahead of the Text Books.

"I hear she is a master of foreign languages."

"Yes; she can tear off a few of them."

"French, German, Italian, etc., I suppose."

"Oh, she is way beyond them! Golf, baseball and grand opera are her specialties."

Hard Hearted.

"Cupid is way out of date."

"What's the matter with the little fellow?"

"Still carries a bow and arrow."

"Why not?"

"Nothing short of a revolver would bring down some of the modern bachelors."

His Conceit.

"He is the most conceited thing that I ever saw in my life."

"Is he indeed?"

"You bet. He thinks the whole world was created the day he was born and is presuming if it ventures to grow without asking his opinion and advice."

Aid to Eloquence.

"If I had a million tongues I could not appropriately sing your praises, Miss Lovabug."

"Not with that much aid?"

"Oh, no!"

"You could, though, if you had a million dollars."

Modern Storm.

Once it was raining cats and dogs,
Or seemed so anybow,
But all that has gone out of date.
It's raining airships now.

More Modern.

"He claims they railroaded him to the penitentiary."

"He lies about it."

"I suppose so."

"Yes; they took him in an automobile."

Frank About It.

"Will you cash a check for me?"

"Yes, if it is good."

"Mighty accommodating, ain't you? Anybody would cash it if it were good."

The Only Way.

"He is bound to bring down the house tonight."

"But they may search him for dynamite before he goes on."

Double Bill.

Maud and Willie stayed out late
Looking at the dipper.
They saw stars when they got home
Caused by mother's slipper.

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment

Insurance of all kinds

$1000 to let out on good security

Farms for Sale

A. M. FRAZER & SON

Commissioners in B.R.

Office over the Post Office

ELKHORN - MANITOBA

Country Correspondents Wanted

TELEPHONE No. 42

FARM LANDS

Oregon & California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for settlement and sale. Power site, Timber and Agricultural Lands. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Now is the opportune time. Large Sectional Map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years, after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres of extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

C. W. CROSBY

Commissioner in B.R

ELKHORN, - MANITOBA

W. MANCHESTER, D.V.S.

Graduate of McGill University

Office Phone will be announced shortly

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Dealer in Agricultural Implements

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ELKHORN, MAN.

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Bank of Ottawa Building., Virden.

Money to Loan on Farm & Town Properties

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.

PHONE 6 — P.O. DRAWER 619

Virden. — Manitoba.

ELKHORN LODGE No. 74

G.R.M., A.F.&A.M.

Holds its Regular Meeting in the Masonic Hall, on Monday, Oct. 29 at 8 p. m. Visiting Brothers welcome.

J. R. GROAT, W. M. — H. J. JONES, Sec.

COURT OF ELKS NO. 21

Will meet in the Masonic Temple, Elkhorn on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1917, at 8 p.m., sharp.

W. J. MONTGOMERY, C.R. — F. C. NORRIS, F.S. — C. J. SHEPHERD, R.S.

ALEXANDRA LODGE NO. 46 I.O.O.F. ELKHORN, - MAN.

Meets every Thursday in the Masonic Temple, at 8 p.m.

Visiting brethren welcome

H. J. JONES, N.G. — R. M. FRAZER, Sec.

THE ELKHORN MERCURY DIRECTORY

MUNICIPALITY OF THE VILLAGE OF ELKHORN

J. Mooney, Mayor.

Councillors:

C. G. Webster — C. W. Crosby
J. H. Carscadden — W. Davey

A. M. Frazer, Sec.-Treas.

Jos. Webster, Assessor.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WALLACE

Chas. R. Ivens, Reeve

Councillors:

H. Larmer. — F. W. Chapple
A. J. Swan. — H. Nelson
Geo. E. Blakeman. — J. O'Neil

W. Whiteford, Sec.-Treas., Vr'dn

A. Odell, Assessor, Hargrave

COUNTY COURT OF ELKHORN

Hon. T. D. Cumberland, Judge.

W. Davey, Clerk.

W. E. Crawford, Bailiff.

Court Sittings—March, June, September, December

ELKHORN BOARD OF TRADE

C. G. WEBSTER, President
J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

ELKHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 366

R. DE W. WALLER, Chairman

W. J. TINLINE

C. W. CROSBY, Sec.-Treasurer.

THE CHURCHES

St. Mark's (Anglican)
Rev. V. S. Bell, Vicar
Morning Service 11 a.m.
Sunday School at 3.00 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

First Presbyterian
Rev. R. B. Ledingham, B.A.
Sunday School at 11 a.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

Trinity Methodist
Rev. D. B. Kennedy
Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.
Evening Service, 7.30 p.m.

C. P. R. TIME TABLE

Going East

No. 2 ..... at 1.45
No. 54 daily ex. Sun.. at 14.40
No. 4 ..... at 14.02
No. 60 (Branch)..... at 21.33 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Going West

No. 1 ..... at 5.15
No. 53 daily ex. Sun.. at 15.00
No. 3 ..... at 19.17
No. 59 (Branch) ..... at 9.18 Tues., Thurs., Sat.

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In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION, 364 University St., Montreal.

PILES get immediate relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment.

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Local Agent for Drysdale & Co., of Brandon, (C. H. Pierson Succrs.), Monumental Marble Manufacturers.

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Phone 17. — South of track, Elkhorn.